

Israelis close crossing points into S. Lebanon

Journalists barred from the area

TEL AVIV (AP) — All crossings into Israeli-occupied South Lebanon will be closed Wednesday because of the Jewish New Year holiday and will not reopen until Sunday, an army spokesman said.

No travelers or goods will be permitted to enter South Lebanon at the Batei Al-Shuf bridge across the Awali river or at the Jib Jannine crossing in the Bekaa Valley during the Jewish holiday of Rosh Hashanah, the spokesman said Wednesday.

The Lebanon-Israel border crossing at Metulla and Rosh Hanikra will also be sealed off.

Israel routinely closes border crossings during Jewish holidays to guard against attacks on vacationers and to allow more soldiers to return to their homes for the celebration.

Israeli forces have been placed on special alert during the holidays to compensate for the number of soldiers allowed home on leave.

Members of the volunteer civilian patrols in Israel have been asked to carry their rifles when attending synagogue to guard against possible terrorist attacks.

The crossings will be reopened in time for the Shi'ite Muslim holiday of Ashura, a day of mourning commemorating the defeat of the great Shi'ite leader Hussein in 680 AD. During Ashura, many Shi'ite men parade through the streets, beating themselves with chains and the flat sides of swords.

Israeli military sources said that because of the sensitivity of the Shi'ite celebrations Israeli soldiers would take special care not to interfere with the observances which focus on the South Lebanon town of Nabatieh, a major centre for Ashura processions.

Meanwhile Israeli soldiers have begun prohibiting foreign correspondents from entering occupied Southern Lebanon from the northern part of the country, informing them that they must have written permission from the Israeli army.

At least three foreign reporters were turned away Tuesday at the crossing into the south at Batei. 30 kilometres southeast of Beirut.

This move followed the expulsion of four foreign reporters from the occupied territory last week at the order of an Israeli officer. The four were allowed through the Batei crossing, but were thrown out when they went to an Israeli headquarters.

'PNC session symbolizes the PLO's legitimacy': Abu Jihad

By Sana' Alul
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The Deputy Commander of the Palestinian forces Mr. Abu Jihad says the PLO movement has decided to grant a last chance to efforts by Algeria and South Yemen to get the Palestine National Council meeting underway.

Mr. Abu Jihad told The Star in an interview this week that "this will be the last chance for Syria because the PLO rejects any domination. The insistence to hold the PNC session represents the will of our people who will not permit small groups to fulfil their dreams by hurting the unity of our people and the revolution."

He said the PNC session symbolizes the legitimacy of the PLO and there will not be any hesitation in holding it. Any further delay means a surrender to those who intend to control the Palestinian revolution. Abu Jihad added: He said Mr. Mohammed Sharaf Masadly, a member of the Algerian Liberation Front Party and Mr. Abdul Omani Abdul Qadir from the Yemeni Socialist Party will go to Damascus on Thursday to continue negotiations for the meeting.

Speaking in an interview in Baghdad, a member of PLO Central Committee Mr.

headquarters and asked for an army spokesman.

One of those refused entry Tuesday, American television reporter Jim Clancy, said he was told he must have permission from Jerusalem, which Israel considers its capital, before being allowed into the occupied territory. They said, "There is no way. You are wasting your time." Clancy said, quoting Israeli soldiers at the crossing point in the Shuf mountains.

Clancy, a reporter for the Cable News Network, said he was not allowed to get out of his car to appeal the decision or talk to Lebanese standing in line waiting to cross into Southern Lebanon. He said a machine gun was trained on his car from a guard tower.

The other two journalists refused entry were a West German reporter and one from the British news agency Reuters, according to a Reuters spokesman. He declined to give his name or those of the two newsmen involved.

The move effectively cuts off coverage of the occupied territory by foreign correspondents in Beirut. Reporters based in Israel are allowed to enter Southern Lebanon, but their reports are subject to Israeli military censorship and they generally must have Israeli army escorts.

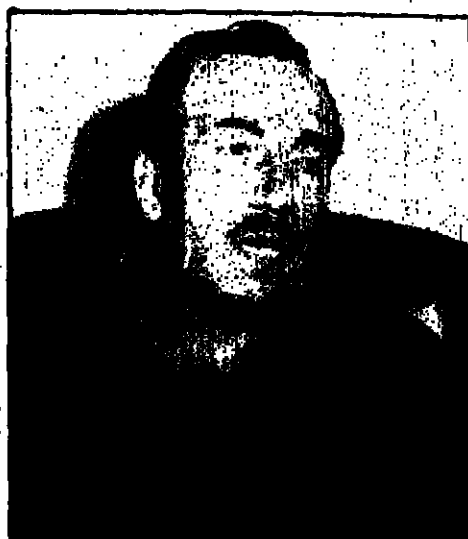
At the time of the expulsion of reporters last week, under armed guard by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon army militia, an Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv said the army was merely implementing a long-standing policy.

He noted that when Israel maintained a liaison office outside Beirut under the now cancelled Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, the policy of getting Israeli army permission to enter the South was not enforced.

"While the liaison office was open, we were easy about the infiltration of journalists," he said. "We had said all the time that they shouldn't go there, but we let them go." The spokesman discussed the issue on the condition he not be identified.

The journalists expelled last week, two from the Associated Press and two from the Times of London, were told to leave after they went to an Israeli army headquarters at Kfar Falous, outside the port city of Sidon, and asked to see an Israeli spokesman.

An Israeli Captain, who refused to give his name, ordered them escorted to the Batei crossing under militia guard.



Abu Jihad: 'Last chance for Syria'

Abu Jihad said, "We shall go to Algeria within the few coming days and tell the Algerians that the grace period has ended." He continued, "If the Algerians have any reason not to host the meeting, we shall go to other Arab capitals."



HANDSHAKE OVER HONG KONG ACCORD: British Ambassador to China Sir Richard Evans and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan shake hands, Wednesday after initiating the Sino-British accord on the future of Hong Kong. Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde (centre) applauds. The Crown colony will revert to Chinese control in 1997. (AP Wirephoto)

Israeli government winds up cuts in budget

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli government announced it has cut \$1 billion from its budget in the first step of an austerity plan to heal Israel's economy.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his two economic ministers discussed the budget cuts late into the night Tuesday after several similar sessions in the past week.

Israel was under pressure to complete the cuts before Peres' 9 October meeting with US President Ronald Reagan in Washington. Peres is expected to ask for \$800 million in emergency US aid, but American officials have said the aid would only be forthcoming if Israel put its economic house in order.

Peres said in an interview aired Wednesday on Israel Army Radio that his government had an economic thought rather than a concrete plan for resolving the crisis.

In order to present a cohesive economic plan the government would have to reach complicated series of agreements with the labour unions, the industrialists, the merchants, and the banks so that all would agree to the austerity measures.

Peres listed four stages on the road to recovery: cutting government spending, soaking up the public's extra cash by slashing subsidies and imposing taxes, agreeing with the labour unions to a price and wage freeze, and then seeking to reinvigorate economic growth.

'French institutions might become targets': Junblatt

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's Druze warlord Walid Junblatt said in a newspaper interview published Wednesday that the United States should change its Middle Eastern policies or nothing will protect its embassy from fresh bombing attacks.

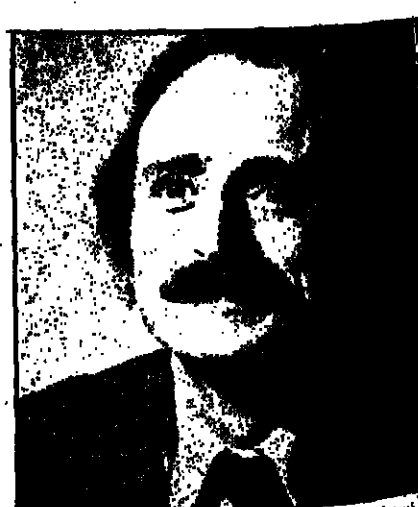
Junblatt also told the Beirut conservative daily "Al-Anwar" that France might become a target, too, if President Francois Mitterrand's government goes ahead with arms supplies for the Lebanese army. "In principle, we have denounced the bombing. But the United States naturally has to realize that nothing will protect its embassy if it persists with its current policy no matter what precautions it will take," Junblatt said.

There are certain policies toward the Lebanese, Arab and Palestinian peoples that must change, added the opposition leader who serves in Syrian-backed Prime Minister Rashid Karami's National Coalition Government.

Asked to comment on fears by other Western embassies, particularly the French, that they might also be attacked, Junblatt said: The French should draw the lesson, too. Their previous policies have cost them dearly.

Junblatt, whose militia teamed with Shi'ite Muslim irregulars in the latest civil war rounds last September and February, was referring to attacks on French troops of the multinational force that then served in Lebanon.

"I hope Mitterrand's scheduled visit to Syria will change things, but I want to clearly caution the French that they should not arm the Lebanese army," Junblatt said. Otherwise things will reflect on them.



Junblatt: 'In principle we have denounced the bombing'

Another Lebanese leader, ex-president Suleiman Franjeh, called for a break in diplomatic relations with the United States in retaliation for the American war that killed a UN security council member against Israel's occupation policies in South Lebanon early this month.

"I condemn all forms of violence against embassies and other targets," Franjeh told a news conference at his northern summer resort in Beirut Tuesday that was reported by Beirut newspapers on Wednesday. "But I want to make the United States think of respecting human rights and opposing occupation."

Shamir says guarantees needed in Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday the essential condition for an Israeli withdrawal from Southern Lebanon was a guarantee that "Palestinian terrorists" were not allowed to return to the border area.

Addressing a half-empty UN General Assembly hall, Shamir insisted that Israel has no interest in maintaining any military presence in Lebanon.

"But," he added, "we have to make certain that after the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon, the terrorists will not return to attack us."

A massive walkout by Arab, African and Soviet bloc delegates began as Shamir rose from his seat and strode toward the rostrum. The Egyptian delegation retained its seat as the Israeli foreign minister expressed regret at the breakdown in talks between Egypt and Israel on autonomy for inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Shamir said that some 40,000 Syrian troops occupy 65 per cent of Lebanon and show no sign of any intention to leave. But, in line with a recent shift in the Israeli position, Shamir did not make an Israeli pullout from Lebanon conditional on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal.

In reiterating Israeli readiness to withdraw from Lebanon, Shamir stressed that any people or state that is interested in the evacuation of the Israeli army from Lebanon must see to it that the "terrorist organizations" expelled from Lebanon by Israel do not return to our borders to renew their attacks. This is an essential condition for peace, Israel is ready to co-operate in any serious effort toward a fair solution to this problem.

Palestinian fighters were driven from Southern Lebanon and eventually forced to evacuate their West Beirut stronghold following Israel's 1982 invasion of its northern neighbour.

Both Israel and Lebanon have asked for US help in arranging the withdrawal, respectively, of Syrian and Israeli troops.

However, after Tuesday's meeting here between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, State Department sources said that much more flexibility must be shown by Israel, Lebanon and Syria before the United States would consider reinvigorating itself in a mediation effort.

Hussein receives letter from King Hassan

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein on Wednesday received a letter from King Hassan of Morocco on the latter's call for an emergency Arab summit to deal with the Arab boycott of Egypt. It was officially reported here.

The letter was delivered to Hussein by Hassan's Personal emissary Abdul Hadi Djalabeh, the state-run Baghdad Radio said.

Hussein's letter dealt with the Moroccan monarch's call (on Saturday) for an emergency Arab summit conference, the broadcast said without revealing Hussein's opinion of the meeting or referring its purpose.

According to the Moroccan Information Ministry the meeting was to avert an escalation of the already tense inter-Arab relations in the wake of Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt last week.

Iraq has not reacted to the sudden Jordanian move. The state-controlled Iraqi media reported the Jordanian decision last week without comment.

The Jordanian move was strongly criticized by hard-line Arab states such as Syria and Libya. Moderate Arab states of the Gulf region also criticized Jordan, but only for adopting the move unilaterally. They noted Egypt had been boycotted by an Arab summit and thus should only be re-admitted to the Arab fold by a summit conference.



King arrives in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived Wednesday on a semi-official three-day visit at the invitation of Swedish King Carl Gustaf.

He was met by the Swedish King and Queen Silvia when his Royal plane landed at noon local time. King Hussein was accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat.

King Hussein, who just completed a two-day visit to the Netherlands, was scheduled to hold talks with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and other high-ranking officials and tour a Swedish aircraft plant, according to an official announcement.

King Hussein and his party were driven to Stockholm's royal castle, where they were to stay during the visit. They were to be guests of honour at a luncheon given by their royal hosts.

On Thursday, King Hussein was scheduled to visit the Saab aircraft plant in Linköping, some 140 kilometres south of the capital and on Friday he was to lunch with Premier Olof Palme and hold talks with members of the Swedish government.

Speaking in Cairo: Yamani says OPEC will fight to maintain world oil prices

CAIRO (AP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said Wednesday the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will continue to fight to maintain the benchmark oil price at \$29 a barrel.

Asked what grounds he had for the prediction that OPEC's total daily production would increase to 19 million barrels in the fourth quarter of this year, he replied: "An increase in consumption."

Yamani said he discussed with Mubarak the world oil situation and the need for some kind of co-ordination and co-operation between OPEC and Egypt.

"I also listened to the president's views on various issues relating to the Arab World and the Muslim world," he added, declining to give details.

Speaking to reporters on his arrival Tuesday, Yamani praised Egypt for helping OPEC in efforts to stabilize oil prices by maintaining its own export prices without change in the last seven months.

The Egyptian position was accorded full appreciation by OPEC member states, he said.

Egypt produces more than 900,000 barrels daily, according to Oil Minister Abdel-Hadi Kandil.

The price of its top Gulf of Suez crude has been kept at \$28 a barrel since last April.

Egyptian oil officials say that although Egypt fixes its own prices and reviews them on a monthly basis, it always takes into account the situation within OPEC and tries to avoid any undercutting.

Soviet experts to train Kuwaitis

KUWAIT (AP) — A limited number of Soviet military experts were to arrive and train Kuwaiti personnel on newly-acquired Soviet-made weaponry, Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah was quoted Wednesday as disclosing.

In a statement to the newspaper Al-Watan the minister said that not more than 10 Soviet experts were to undertake the job in Kuwait, in line with an accord reached in Moscow last August.

Sheikh Salem visited Moscow, where he concluded an arms deal estimated at \$327 million.

It would be the first time that Kuwait accepts Soviet military experts on its soil, Arab diplomatic sources said.

inside

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2nd ordinary session of 10th Parliament opens King urges Arab nations to rectify the course of united action

AMMAN (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein has expressed the hope that Jordan's restoration of full diplomatic relations with Egypt will provide an auspicious opening for all Arab countries, whatever their positions to take similar steps in order to rectify the course of united Arab action.

In a speech to open the second ordinary session of the 10th Parliament on Monday, His Majesty explained that Jordan's action is in recognition of Egypt's firm adherence to the preservation of Arab rights and the Arab future in Palestine, Iraq and Lebanon. The King said keeping Egypt outside the framework of the Arab effort will only contribute to further paralysis and collapse. Such a course will play into the hands of the enemy in his attempt to weaken the Arab nations through continued disunity and disarray.

He continued that Jordan's



commitment to peace and to the success of the peace process has moved her to look for an alternative course. One which would lead to a peaceful settlement and remove the question from its present state of inaction into the international arena. Hence, Jordan's call for an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations in which the permanent members of the Security Council would participate along with all parties concerned. His Majesty said Jordan welcomed the Soviet proposal for an international peace conference as well.

The King emphasized that

while working for a peace conference as a frame for the peace process, Jordan intends to persist in her efforts to strengthen her defence capability in the face of Israeli schemes of aggression aimed at Jordan by virtue of its position, its closeness to Palestine and its special relationship with its people. Thus in light of the negative American stand with regard to the legitimate provision of Jordan with defensive weapons, the government launched a search aimed at fulfilling its requirements through other countries. This is in line with the policy of diversifying the sources of armament.

Touching on domestic issues, the King said the government seeks to re-examine the status of higher education in order to provide graduates with decent opportunities for work. It has become necessary that proper planning be undertaken in this regard, together with a re-examination of the entire educational process in order to ensure that the Jordanian citizen who represents the real wealth of the country, can stand out in terms of both knowledge and training. The King added this problem is being tackled with the greatest seriousness.

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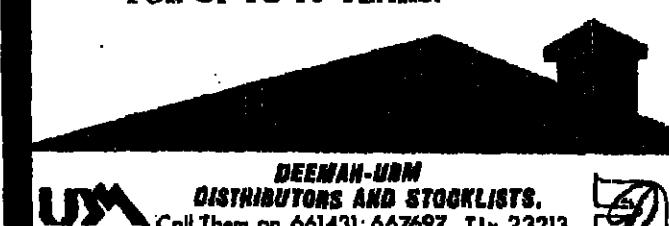
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'The US cannot do the job': Masri

By Alec Collett
Star UN correspondent

NEW YORK — Jordan is not hopeful that any positive Middle East peace settlement will come about through United States mediation, Foreign Minister Taher Masri has said.

In an exclusive interview with The Star and Ad-Dustour at UN headquarters where he is attending the 39th General Assembly,

Mr Masri said "there are no positive signs from the other side, from the Israelis or from the Americans. We have been calling for an active role for the United States. This is not forthcoming."

The minister said in his meeting with United States Secretary of State George Shultz they reviewed the situation but no indication of what the US might do in the near future or any new idea was conveyed by Mr Shultz.

"It seems they have no new ideas", Masri said. "It may in fact be that they have no new policy, no strategy towards the Middle East. They react to today's problem, that's all and try to solve it. The Americans have no long-term policy" he added. Because of it, the US would suffer, as Jordan was suffering.

Mr Masri said he did not feel this was due to the American presidential election in November. He said that in all its con-



Mr Taher Al-Masri

acts with the US, Jordan had asked that Washington become the neutral broker in the Middle East but this had not happened. Instead "they are becoming very close to the Israelis", he added. "This is why we are asking for an international conference," he declared. "The United States cannot do the job."

Asked whether he felt a change in American policy might come about in the future, he said although some observers thought this was possible he personally could not see how this could come about at the same time as there was such close co-ordination of Israeli and US policy and identity of objectives. Mr Masri continued that negotiations between Jordan and Israel were not possible unless the US played a mediating role. On the other hand, he suggested that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) could play an important part in preparing for such a stage.

Attributing the closeness of US-Israeli relations partly to the lack of unity among Arab nations, Masri said while individually the moderate Arab states probably could not advance a Middle East peace settlement he was hopeful that collectively Arab influence could be brought to bear on American policy. There had been a failure of collective consultation in the past even on the Palestinian issue and Arab countries discussed such things bilaterally, he said.

The foreign minister said he saw the possibility of Egypt fulfilling a more important role vis-a-vis the American position on the Middle East as one of the benefits emerging from the re-establishment of relations between Jordan and Egypt. There had been a unanimous endorsement by all groups at the United Nations — Islamic, African, Latin American, European — of the re-establishment of Egyptian-Jordan relations. "On the political level it will show to all our friends that we are trying hard to keep all the options open", he added. "Egypt will be an important factor in this equation. Bringing Egypt to the Arab side, to the Arab mainstream, will prove that Camp David is finished". This will acknowledge that Camp David is dead, Masri declared. "And that a new era is being started between ourselves and Egypt".

In his talks on bilateral issues with his colleagues from other parts of the world Mr Masri emphasised Jordan's adherence to Security Council Resolution 242 and its basic concept of Israel's yielding land in return for peace. He described as "overwhelming" the sympathy for Jordan's position he has found among the representatives of other foreign states with whom he has discussed the Middle East.

Not all recommendations for reference, he said, but without exception, all endorsed Jordan's stand and commitment to a peaceful settlement.

13,086 engineers register with Association

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of engineers registered with the Engineers' Association has reached 13,086. This figure is made up as follows:

Civil engineers 5,798
Architectural engineers 1,011
Mechanical engineers 2,316
Electrical engineers 2,634
Chemical engineers 723
Mining engineers 384
Others 220

CPF holds Flag Day Palsy patients to get more help

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Help to help them". That is the slogan for the nearly 400 volunteers who will parade the streets of several Jordanian cities today to collect donations for the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF). It is part of the activities marking the second annual Flag Day of the Foundation which falls on the first Thursday of October.

The volunteers, most of whom are university and college students, can be clearly spotted with their red plastic containers, arm bands and sashes. They will also distribute printed information on cerebral palsy and the work of the foundation to donors.

The theme for this year's Flag Day, which is "prevention is better than cure", is explicable enough. Jordan has a remarkably high rate of CP victims with seven cases per 1,000 persons as against world rate of 1.5 - 2 per 1,000. In other words, with an expected 800 - 1,000 new CP cases in Jordan every year, prevention is definitely better than cure — and more economic.

Under 1,500 CP patients have been helped since the Foundation established its centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre in 1977 and a treatment centre in Zarqa in 1980. As the services, transport and needed equipment are extended to patients and their families free of charge, the Foundation knows well how expensive cure can be.

This year, the CPF has embarked on defining CP preventive measures in detail through pamphlets, visits to schools and other educational institutions and the use of the mass media. It hopes that the number of CP cases will be reduced in the near future.

Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, CPF vice president, told The Star this week that, among the several preventive measures is, creating public awareness in a number of aspects, including primary health care and education — especially for young women, the future mothers.

Regular medical check-ups for pregnant women is a must. There should be primary health education on nutrition, rest, exercise and the dangers of smoking, medication, stimulants and unnecessary X-rays on embryos. People should also be informed on the importance of taking blood tests before marriage.

High-risk mothers and babies should be given special care during pregnancy, delivery and after birth. High-risk mothers are women who become pregnant at a very early or advanced age or have a history of difficult pregnancies and deliveries. And high-risk babies are those who are found to need blood transfusions immediately after birth due to shortage of blood of the moth-

ers as a result of severe jaundice; or those whose mothers had previously given birth to deformed children. Premature babies, twins and multiple births are also considered to be risk-babies.

This calls for well equipped delivery rooms at hospitals and health centres and qualified staff, especially in the rural areas of Jordan where midwives are generally undertrained and centres where there are no oxygen, incubators, emergency blood transfusion equipment and ambulances.

Mrs Majali mentioned that the intention of the Ministry of Health to open maternity centres throughout the country will decrease the incidence of CP and other pre-natal, delivery and post-natal problems in number and severity.

Child health care, especially in infancy, is essential. New born babies should be protected from contracting diseases, such as meningitis, through vaccinations or getting high fever. They should also be protected from domestic accidents. While in vehicles, infants and children should be seated in the backseat and not on the laps of the front passengers.

The Foundation has plans to put up its own centre equipped with all its needs. Other plans are the expansion of its Zarqa centre to provide lifetime ser-



"Cerebral Palsy Day"
(1st Thursday of October Every Year)

What is cerebral palsy?

CEREBRAL PALSY (CP) is the condition that arises as a result of damage to the brain cells controlling physical movement and posture during their growth.

This type of brain damage is neither hereditary nor contagious, but is the result of an inadequate amount of oxygen to sustain the brain cells. This usually takes place during pregnancy, birth or in early infancy; and its causes can be easily curbed to the minimum if preventive measures are followed.

Among the causes of CP are the overall physical weakness of mothers-to-be, unhealthy pregnancies, the use of drugs during pregnancy, and most of all, failure to provide newborns immediately with the needed oxygen and incubators after a difficult and long labour and delivery. Lack of proper care and household and road accidents during the first months of life can cause CP as well.

The symptoms are basically disabilities in physical movements. Infants who have CP are considerably slower than their peers in learning how to sit, roll, crawl, stand and walk. As children, and later on as adolescents and adults, crooked and weak limbs, spines and necks are the result of uncontrollable muscles if CP victims are not treated as early as possible.

As there are no medicines or injections to correct, damaged brain cells, the essential treatment possible and helpful for CP victims is physiotherapy. Thus, the sooner a CP child is helped, the better. Physiotherapy is given according to the normal development of children plus the stimulation of senses and the mental ability of the child.

In quite a few cases, an orthopedic surgery is required to correct limbs. Parents should be helped to accept their CP child with love, care and understanding as well as to be taught the proper exercises and the sleeping, sitting and carrying positions their children need.

RSS Economic Dept. prepares guidelines for investors

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Economic Research Department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has conducted a study into ways and means of establishing an investment project in Jordan. The report of the study contains guidelines for investors which inform them about the scientific ways and means that an investor should know once he begins to think of an investment project.

Dr Mohammed Smadi director of the department told The Star this week that the study will reduce the risks investors face by throwing more light on economic and financial indicators which are used in evaluating an investment project. These indicators have been put in simple forms for the understanding of the average person. It will also explain the role of government establishments, terms and official documents required for the establishment of a project as well as give the investors an idea about incentives and facilities provided by government establishments in order to develop and encourage investment inside Jordan.

Dr Smadi said the Economic Research Department is trying to create national cadres in the field of project evaluation. The department has an annual programme in co-operation with regional and international agencies such as the Economic Development Institution of the World Bank and the Arab Industry Organization (AIDO) to run courses for the cadres. Most of the



Dr Mohammed Smadi

participants, he added, are engineers and economists who will take two courses annually. Foreign and Arab experts will teach in these intensive courses which will last four to five weeks.

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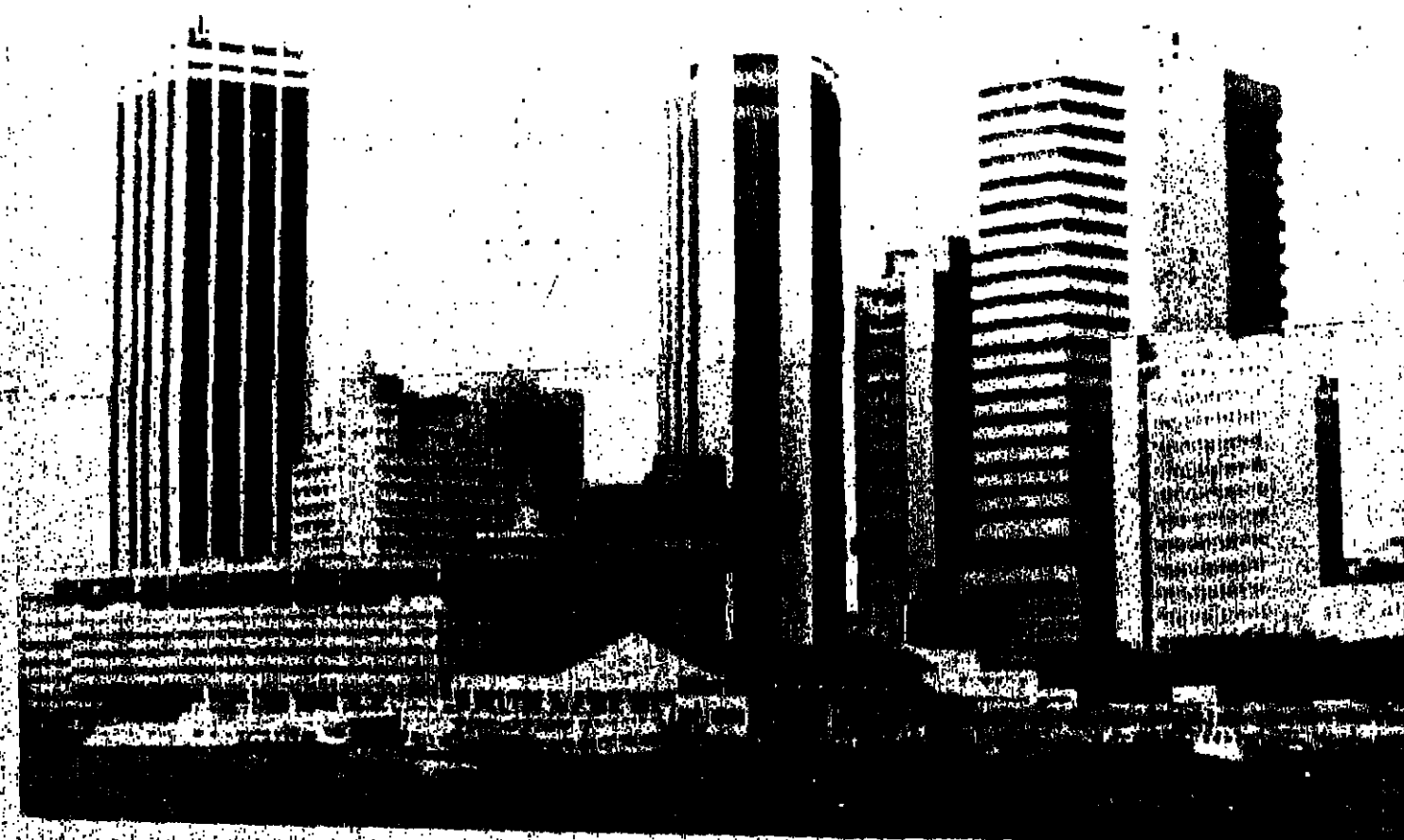
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By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Sunday, 30 September — dubbed "deadline day" — was the last day of the four-month grace period given to illegal foreign workers in Jordan to obtain work permits.

Some 47,000 permits have been issued by the Amman Employment Office since the beginning of June this year, with approximately seven per cent of the total number of applicants were rejected. The applicants concerned were found to be doing jobs needed by Jordanians. Altogether 60,000 permits have been issued since the beginning of the year.

In Amman, the centre of a considerable number of foreign workers, less than 5,000 permits were issued. Arab workers formed the majority as they received 90 per cent of the permits with Egyptians making up 75 per cent of the number.

Such figures stated by employment offices throughout Jordan do not differ from the characteristics of the world of statistics — they exclude completely the human aspects of the people directly involved. In this case, they are the foreign workers, Jordanian employers and staff of employment offices.

A good example was what took place at the Amman Employment Office in Jebel Hussein last Sunday. Some 1,000 workers who have not bothered to apply for permits, for one reason or another, until the last moment, clustered the street opposite the office building blocking it com-

Thousands of foreign workers throng Amman Employment Office for permits 47,000 work permits issued since June

pletely to vehicular traffic. But, matters were worse on the building's premises.

By the time one was able to reach the front porch of the building, the urge was persistent and strong to just turn back and give up the effort to obtain the permit, therefore facing the worse one of these days if one was caught working illegally by the Labour Ministry's inspection teams. At one stage, about 15 applicants were crushed against the office's window-bars by some 40-50 people pushing each other. Panic, short tempers and frustration were behind the continuous but language, swearing, shouting and cries of anger, some of which were directed to the employees on the other side of the blue bars.

Any observer could well see that the crowds believed that obtaining their work permits was a matter of life or death. Most of these people probably did consider it as such, as the majority consisted of Egyptians — clad in Sahi robes and head scarves or worn-out trousers and shirts. What takes they could tell to families back home who clearly depended on the revenues sent in from abroad remains a secret.

At the lock front door, appli-

cants formed an even tighter crowd, hoping that they could get the chance to enter the office once the door opened to let those inside out. Women were given priority to enter, but they had to be assisted by policemen in order to reach the door.

It was no better inside the office, except that there was more space to move about. The flow of any fresh air was blocked by the bodies of those applicants on the porch crushed against the window bars. The effects of the hot and stuffy room showed clearly on the half dozen employees. Drops of sweat stained application forms and shirt sleeves. Twitching facial muscles and deep forehead lines hinted at the tension, stress and pressure under which the employees were.

The two employees in charge of receiving application forms from the extended waiting arms on the other side of the wall-to-wall window were the ones to be pitted most as the verbal attacks, pleadings and shouts were directed to them personally. No one can blame either of the two when occasionally they lost their temper and either refused to accept applications, returned the bad language or even left their

desks to relieve their tension with a cigarette in another room.

Applicants inside the office were as short tempered as their peers outside. Their demands to have their permits issued in a shorter period of time sometimes led to arguments with the head of the employment office, who like his staff, was also in the "rat-race" of signing permits as fast as his hand would let him. Every couple of minutes, he would sit back on his chair, trying to catch a breath of air which was very scarce in the room. He never once returned the bad language directed to him but would try to explain matters logically and in a quite tone to the aggressive applicant.

After signing the permits were passed on to another room to be registered. The four employees had their backs to a small window. They seemed to hear the men outside calling them by their names. After the registration the permits are passed on to the office boy who would call out the names of their owners and hand them over.

Two months before the deadline, the staff had worked overtime, from 7.00 am till 4.00 pm nonstop. But in the past two weeks, the overtime hours were

extended to 8.00 pm. However, the long hours could not help reduce the rush and the hectic pace both the staff and applicants faced, due to several reasons. One is that, the employment office was too understaffed to deal with such a high number of applicants. Secondly, most of the blame rightly falls on the applicants who were determined not to realize the fact that they could have made things very easy for themselves — and saved a lot of time and energy, if they queued up decently and submitted the applications in an orderly manner.

Although "deadline day" came and gone, crowds of applicants continue to swarm the employment office because their applications were submitted before the deadline. It will take staff a few more days to complete the job. The staff then sit back, relax and wait for extra cheques that for it, over-time hours and a sum of money given in recognition of their hard work.

New permit holders now put the aggravating experience behind them and can gladly show their permits to Labour Ministry inspection teams who have been visiting the places, sites, institutions where foreign workers are employed. Those who have not obtained their permit will be sent to court where a penalty is deportation and a fine of JD 30 for each month the person worked illegally. All the expenses will be borne by the employing employers.

New means of teaching French

AMMAN — Jordanian students who know French can soon practise and polish their language outside classrooms with a series of French language competition programmes due to be broadcast on Jordan Television starting Saturday, 6 October.

The programme called "A vous de jouer" has come about after nine months of preparations and work by the French Cultural Centre in Amman, the French Embassy and Jordan Television. Mr Henri Le Breton, French Embassy cultural attaché spoke to reporters about the nature of the competition this week.

The 10-minute programme begins at 7.15 pm on the foreign channel every Saturday with a puppet story in French. After that questions on the story incidents, vocabulary and simple crosswords will be asked at linguistic levels according to the different age groups of participants, who are all to be under the age of 18.

The questions for the contest will be published in the "Ad-Dustour" and "Sawt Al Sha'ab" newspapers a day after the programme is broadcast. The winners should be sent by mail, five weeks, with the seventh following five weeks after the tenth programme broadcast.

Mr Le Breton said 5,000 of about 14,000 Jordanian students who take French language lessons at school are expected to participate in the programme. Prizes which are strong incentives for students to follow series and participate will be distributed to the top 300 participants.

The first and second prizes are a one month's stay — all expenses covered — at the "Chateau Chantonnay" of Vendée, France. The third, and fourth prizes are a free two-week stay at Chateau de Lantilly of Morbihan for horse-riding and Paris. The fifth prize is a Thomson memory bank, basic language cassettes and instructions in French and games. Over JD 2,500 worth of prizes will be distributed to the other winners.

PRISONERS' STRIKE CONTINUES: Arab inmates of the Hebron and Al-Ramleh prisons for women have joined the hunger strike begun by their men counterparts in Junaid prison 12 days ago. The prisoners are demanding better prison conditions and have appealed to many international organizations to intercede on their behalf.

The Exceptional Conflict

By David Watkins

Instalment 2 Zionist power in America

"There is no comparison between the effort to present the Arab case and the insistent campaign to press the Israeli side. There is no centrally-directed and well-financed Arab effort which comes remotely near to matching the sustained effort of the international Israeli lobby."

IN THE USA, the challenge to Zionist power is only starting to gather momentum and the power of the Zionist lobby remains immense. Events in the second half of 1983 provided an especially vivid demonstration of the sheer power of that lobby to influence and even to direct American policy.

The year had opened with American-Israeli relations at an all-time low level. The Reagan Plan, of September 1982, had been instantly rejected by the Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin. Then came the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians at Sabra and Shatila. Yet, on 29 November, Yitzhak Shamir, who had replaced Begin as prime minister, concluded an agreement with President Reagan which lifted American support for Israel to a level unprecedented in the entire association of the two countries.

Israel made absolutely no concessions in return. Shamir made it clear that his government was totally against any freezing, let alone dismantling, of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank. Neither did the Israelis make the slightest withdrawal of their opposition to the Reagan Plan. Additionally, they expressed total opposition to any deals in weapons between the United States and any Arab countries, notwithstanding that American policy had been stated to be to develop military ties and consultations with all friendly states in the region.

Just days later, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon arrived in Washington, to receive very different treatment. He had gone there to seek a revision of the unwelcome agreement with Israel into which he had been manoeuvred by America on 17 May 1983. Only the USA could bring the revision which was necessary to prevent Lebanon from remaining a battlefield and ever becoming again a governable country. The American administration refused to help.

After the new Israeli-American alliance and the brush-off for Lebanon — and, for that matter, for the entire Arab world — events moved swiftly. Little more than



Harry Truman: First US president re-elected with the assistance of Jewish lobby in 1948.

hours later, American aircraft were bombing Syrian anti-aircraft emplacements, two being shot down, whereupon United States warships stationed off the Lebanese coast bombarded targets on the land. There were no consultations with Britain, France and Italy, America's partners in the multinational force then stationed in Lebanon, supposedly to keep the peace. The result was international uproar and the complete breakdown of American policy in the Middle East.

The American action was not unrelated to the 1984 presidential election and the fact that the Zionist lobby has firmly established the idea that American presidents can only be elected with the support of the



President Jimmy Carter (centre), late Sadat (left) and Begin (right) signing the Camp David accords: A trick to refurbish the image of Carter — to win the mid-term congressional elections.

Jewish vote and that they can only get that vote by pandering to Zionism.

The idea is founded in the outcome of the 1948 election when Harry Truman was seeking re-election and when, according to all the forecasts, he was facing defeat. On the Middle East, his administration had taken a lead in proposing United Nations trusteeship over Palestine on the lapse of the British Mandate and, for all the pressure of the Zionist lobby, there was strong opposition in the government to a Jewish state. However, while the American ambassador to the UN was working on the policy of trusteeship, the President secretly informed Chaim Weizmann that, if the Jewish state were to proclaim its existence, the US government would immediately recognise it. On 14 May, that was what happened. The Jewish vote was duly delivered. Truman was triumphantly re-elected, and endless conflict in the Middle East was assured.

Another occasion when internal American politics decisively and disastrously affected the Middle East was in 1978. The Carter administration was facing damaging losses in the mid-term congressional elections. The idea was conceived that bringing Sadat and Begin together under Carter's mediation might be good both for peace in the Middle East and for the elections at home. So it was that the Camp David Conference was held. It proved good for the elections but, for the Middle East, it was a recipe for splitting the Arab world, for the de facto Israeli annexation of the occupied West Bank and, by neutralising Egypt, for clearing the way for Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Most dangerous situation

1984 opened with the most dangerous situation in the entire history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States was in armed conflict in the Middle East directly — and not only through its Israeli proxy. Syria was armed with Soviet weapons and military advisers, and possessed

missiles which could retaliate against Israeli cities in the event of an Israeli attack on Syria — which looked likely.

But there was little evidence that the Israelis, confident of American backing, would be deterred if an attack on Syria suited their purpose. So, there was the potential for direct military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The triumphant manipulation of American politics, on Israel's behalf, had turned the Middle East into the most dangerous flashpoint on earth.

Hopefully, the very nature of the situation could prove to have marked a turning point, with the November 1983 alliance with Israel marking the pinnacle of Zionist power in the United States, as the 1967 war in the Middle East can now be seen to have marked the pinnacle in Britain. Zionist power seemed as absolute in Britain in 1967 as in the United States in 1983, yet, it has been under growing challenge ever since.

Although the Arab-Israeli conflict is contested as fiercely in Western countries as in the Middle East, the conflict is an unequal one. There is no comparison between the effort to present the Arab case and the insistent campaign to press the Israeli side. There is no centrally-directed and well-financed Arab effort which comes remotely near to matching the sustained effort of the international Israeli lobby.

On the contrary and, especially after the invasion of Lebanon, a divided and quarrelsome Arab world, shamed by its own impotence, seemed virtually to opt out of any effective attempt to answer the constant barrage of anti-Arab propaganda in the West. Upon the redressing of that global imbalance depends peace in the Middle East and, possibly, the future of all humankind.

In the next instalment, David Watkins will turn to the long British involvement in the conflict in the Middle East.

Understanding the Libya-Morocco link-up

By Sajid Rizvi

LONDON — Critics of Libya were quick to malign Morocco when King Hassan II signed his treaty of union with Muammar al Qadhafi, and they exploded in uproar when a referendum sealed the marriage within two weeks.

How could Hassan, a trusted friend, choose an unpredictable foe like Qadhafi to forge the deepest possible bond between two states? Hassan has showed how, but critics still wonder, why?

Influential Arab sources say Hassan hopes the link will neutralize the radical Libyan leader, and they believe it just may. Qadhafi expects unification will relieve his isolation, and that may happen, too, though the sources acknowledge much depends on what the Libyan leader does next.

Not unlike other Arab confederal attempts about nine so far — the Moroccan-Libyan patch-up is nine parts rhetoric and one part pragmatism for both

sides. But Arab sources maintain that Morocco's reasons are weightier, farther-reaching for its Western allies, than Libyan aims.

A Moroccan official source told me this week Hassan expects to surprise critics who fear Qadhafi will use the link-up to upset Morocco's delicate balance between a fragile economy, unflinching loyalty to the West and a conservative monarchy.

The reasons for Moroccan optimism deserve attention. Although the link-up was greeted in Washington with reported "disbelief" and in France, the old colonial ruler, with "embarrassment," it was back in 1983 that Libyan-Moroccan conciliation began.

Qadhafi flew into Rabat that summer to heap praise on Hassan's "rare intelligence." Libyan jobs for some 15,000 Moroccans followed.

This year Qadhafi began putting the squeeze on Polisario, the radical guerrilla front he had nourished with money and arms to fight Moroccan troops for control



Polisario celebrates its 5th anniversary — the dispute with Morocco poses a different challenge now.

of Western Sahara. A North African source acknowledged this week, "Libyan aid to Polisario has all but dried up."

If the aid cut-off had the ring of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ditching the

Kurds in the 1975 Algiers agreement with Iraq, potential gains for Morocco were unique, according to the sources.

Continued on page 8

THE JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY LIMITED 1980 - 1984 REINFORCEMENT PROGRAMME

This notice for specific goods and services follows the general procurement notice for this project which appeared in Development Forum Business Edition Number 79 dated 31st May, 1981.

The Jordanian Electric Power Co. Ltd. (JEPCO) invites bids for the supply of Substation Civil Works and for the provision of erection and commissioning services for the installations of 33/11 kV Outdoor and Indoor Substations in the Amman Area financed by the World Bank under loan agreement 1986-JO.

Bids are invited from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland and Taiwan.

JEP 981/IBRD - Substation Civil Works and the Erection and Commissioning of Electrical Equipment to form operational 33/11 kV Outdoor and Indoor Substations in Amman Area.

Design and installation of civil works for 8 - 33/11 kV Outdoor type switchyards and control building.

Design and modifications to civil works in 2 - existing indoor type substation buildings.

Erection and commissioning on prepared foundations of 33/11 kV switchgear and associated control equipment to form 8 - 33/11 kV outdoor type substations.

Erection and Commissioning on prepared foundations of 33/11 kV switchgear and associated control equipment to form 2 - 33/11 kV indoor type substations.

Tender documents will be available for inspection only at the JEPCO offices in Amman from Tuesday, 2nd October, 1984. Tender documents will be purchased from Kennedy and Donkin, Godalming at the address given below, from 2nd October, 1984.

Application for documents must include a non-refundable fee of £40 for each set of tender documents. Documents will only be available on receipt of this fee in full.

The Jordanian Electric Power Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 618 (Near 1st Circle),
Jabal Amman
Amman,
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
Telex No. 21507 JEPCO JO

Kennedy and Donkin
Consulting Engineers,
Westbrook Mills,
Godalming, Surrey,
England, GU7 2AZ
Telex No. 859373 KOHO G

Tenders are to be submitted in English and must be completed in duplicate using the documents provided. The 'Master' and 'Copy' tenders are to be returned to JEPCO in Amman.

All tenders are to be submitted by 1200 hours local time on Thursday, 6th December, 1984. The 'Master' tender will be opened thereafter in the offices of JEPCO on the closing date set for the receipt of tenders.



Lebanese Muslim women (right) seated by an Israeli armoured vehicle in South Lebanon

By Aernout Van Lynden

BEIRUT (ONSS) — Suicide truck bombs, a relatively new invention, are becoming something of a Lebanese specialty. Despite what were considered awesome security measures on the part of the Americans, the driver who on 20 September brought down the facade of the embassy building in East Beirut seems to have slipped through with remarkable ease.

Announcement of the success of the attack is not, however, matched by any surprise in Beirut that it was launched. It had, in fact, been expected.

Despite the withdrawal of the American Marine contingent from Beirut earlier this year and a less visible American diplomatic role in Lebanon and the Middle East in general — a direct consequence of the presidential elections — feeling has continued to run high against the one-sided nature of American policy in the area. By contrast, the Arab world means an almost entirely neutral attitude of Washington towards Israel.

Lebanon has not, unfortunately, been able to take the UN Security Council's decision to withdraw its troops from Beirut. The restrictions imposed

The West ignores the weight of the treaty

Continued from page 7

Polisario is not Kurdistan, an elusive designation which in reality is split into provinces of three independent states, Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

No fewer than 27 African states and among the non-African nations, Iran recognize the guerrilla front as the representative government of the former Spanish Sahara.

The move has divided the Organization of African Unity, however. Morocco now hopes the abandonment of Polisario by Libya will land those recognizing Polisario as a legitimate government in a quandary.

A Moroccan source said some African states such as Chad, Togo and Sierra Leone already had mellowed toward King Hassan. Other North African sources said Moroccan hopes could be false or premature. The Libyan move has shifted the burden of propping up Polisario onto Algeria's shoulders.

"Until Libya stopped funding Polisario, Algeria was content with giving Polisario a headquarters in Algiers and diplomatic support. Now it must do more than that, such as give money and arms," one source said.

What about Polisario? The "Sahrawi Republic," as the Front calls itself, insists the war against Morocco is on.

A Polisario communiqué carried by the Algerian News Agency last week claimed the guerrillas killed 33 Moroccan troops and injured 91 others in a raid that reflected the front's defiance in the face of apparent betrayal by Libya.

But Algeria is not Libya, and anything more than lip-service to the Polisario cause is in doubt, say North African sources. Algeria itself is engaged in a wide-ranging rapprochement with its neighbours, while Hassan has made clear he does not want the unification treaty to lead to polarization of the North African states.

Last week he offered Algeria a hefty olive branch, abolishing visas for Algerians visiting the kingdom. But he would like to get closer, which is why French President Francois Mitterrand appeared on the scene.

"They are saying Morocco embarrassed France and the United States by its surprise treaty," one North African expert said. "Nonsense. France has a specific role, and America should watch and wait even if it cannot have a direct role."

Morocco hopes Mitterrand will mediate between Algeria and Morocco to ease normalization in a trade-off for Hassan's influence-peddling with Hissene Habre in Chad, where a stalemate exists to the detriment of its big power protector, France.

Israel's position in Lebanon

As the former Lebanese ambassador to the UN, Ghassan Tuani, was quick to point out after the US veto: "The American decision to reject the Lebanese complaint was not so much directed against Lebanon, as to secure the Jewish vote in November."

What the criticism both of the timing of the Lebanese resolution in the Security Council and of Karami's statement later, however, fails to recognise is the central role that the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon now plays within the context of the wider Lebanese political equation.

Shi'ite militia (left) armed with rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers — ready to confront the occupation forces

the south, being a member of a group which was doing nothing at all, undermining Berri's position as leader. Amal," one senior adviser admitted.

In the south itself the initially moderate attitude taken by the local Amal leadership has always led to disenchantment at the realignment of part of the population to more extreme Shi'ite groups. According to some foreign sources working in the south, most of the attacks against the Israelis, and there are now at least three a day, are being carried out by people giving allegiance to the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement which has based itself in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa valley.

There could be even wider consequences if the Israeli occupation is allowed to continue. An UNRWA official warns: "The world doesn't realize what is happening down here. A separate movement is growing which could well start undertaking resistance. If the increasing direct resistance against the Israelis is not seen to bear fruit, the world could not be confronted by attack and hijackings like those of the PLO in early 70s."

The internal threat to his own power has led Berri to speak out ever more ruthlessly against both the Israelis and the Americans this summer. But Washington, entangled in its elections and still a riotously unaware of its ignominious failure in Beirut, has been studiously reluctant to undertake any initiative at all. That seems for the moment to have fallen to the United Nations.

Last week UN Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart held his first meeting with the new Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem. Urquhart visited Syria and Beirut in an effort to break the deadlock over the issue which has prevailed ever since the Lebanese government unilaterally revoked its Lebanese-Israeli accord of last year.

Quite apart from the questions it throws up about the continuing failure of Americans to provide adequate protection for their personnel abroad, the bombing of the Beirut embassy serves to underline that the issue of southern Lebanon must be resolved as soon as possible. If anything were to happen to Nabih Berri or if the control of Lebanon's large Muslim militia should fall into the hands of more fanatical leaders, it would tempt the demise of the current attempts at bringing almost 10 years of civil war to an end.



President Mitterrand with King Hassan in Morocco embarrassed by the treaty.

Ideally, Morocco sees the Libyan link-up as a multi-sided initiative that is bound to enhance King Hassan's prestige in the African summit 12 November in Addis Ababa and an Arab summit expected to follow in Riyadh, bringing advantage from oil-rich Libya, and electing President Qadhafi as a friend like Hassan to steer him back into the diplomatic mainstream after the recent setback to ties with the West.

The argument does not sit well with Libya's bitter critics in the West, strengthened by his domestic position, allegedly shaken by an attempted coup in May. Hassan's defenders counter that Qadhafi's problems abroad are more pressing,

and friendship with the king is likely to put him under obligation to moderate his policies.

Hassan, on the other hand, feels pressure to radicalize his conservative, West-oriented government. Some 7 million Moroccans who voted last month in a new parliament also did not see the looming federation as a critical issue. Having voted overwhelmingly for it in a referendum in August, the Moroccans were more concerned with basic economic and political issues at home.

That's the way of the union — a game of inter-African strategies and personal stratagems of its principal players.

The "big brothers" pull out

NEWS OF the Franco-Libyan agreement to withdraw their troops from Chad might have surprised some people while to others, it was act long-delayed. Under the agreement, France will begin this week, withdraw 3,000 troops, 300 vehicles and 40 aircraft from Chad, while Libya will withdraw 5,000 men.

The reaction of the government of Hissene Habre was a bitter one while many other people on the African continent see it as a step in the right direction. Mr Habre and his government believe that the agreement to withdraw the troops was a trick which will in future lead to a flare up of confrontations again. The French legionnaires have for the past year served as a buffer in the desert war that has raged off and on for nearly 20 years. Now that the French are leaving and the Libyans are back, the fear still exists for a surprise attack on the N'djamena government. Hence, the criticism of France's decision by Chad.

On the other side of the coin is another school of thought which believes that the withdrawal of the "big brothers" from the Chad conflict will now make way for successful peace talks in the country. Within the past year, since the war died down, several attempts have been made to bring the warring factions together. Unfortunately most of these attempts by the Organization of African Unity flopped because of lack of co-operation from the factions. This school now believes that, the Chadians left to determine their own future without any outside interference, will now work out peace on their own way.

This premise may be true if only the factions would now realize the need for peace in their impoverished nation.

When French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and his Libyan counterpart Ali Treiki discussed the troop withdrawal agreement in Tripoli a fortnight ago, the French formula as Mr Cheysson put it was: "They go, we go; they stay, we stay; they come back, we come back."

This means there is no sell out of the Habre government in the deal to move out the troops. Therefore, Chad's leaders should take the opportunity now made available to them to make peace.



The recent talks in Geneva under the auspices between Afghanistan and Pakistan, aimed at resolving their refugee problems, has drawn attention to the impact that refugees are having on their host countries. The camps, which are dependent on handouts, are becoming permanent. David Westgarth assesses the tensions and consequences for both the refugees and their host countries.

LONDON — Pakistan's Afghan refugees cost the government \$1.1 billion a year. This, at \$5.5 billion over a 5-year plan period, is 50 per cent more than Pakistan spends on agriculture, education, health, and population welfare. "It means that for every Afghan refugee that is allowed to stay indefinitely in Pakistan," says Pakistan's former ambassador to the Soviet Union and India, Sajjad Hyder, "one additional Pakistani child or adult will die from malnutrition or lack of health facilities, one additional Pakistani child will go without adequate education, and one Pakistani adult will be without a job."

Pakistan cannot send the Afghans home, because they are protected by the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, and Pakistan cannot afford to alienate its Western allies, who are signatories. But no-one else wants the refugees; they won't agree to go home unless the Soviet-backed Kabul regime offers guarantees of security. But there is little hope of it.

Our reason for not holding direct talks with the Kabul regime is that it does not represent the people of Afghanistan since it has been installed by the Russians. Air Chief Marshal Zulfikar Ali Khan, retired chief of Pakistan's air force, explained in "The Muslim". Referring to an indirect manner to Pakistan's dependence on US aid he stated: "we also apprehend that direct talks will annoy our friends and may cause them to withdraw their support."

So the 3 million Afghans who have arrived in Pakistan since the 1979 invasion will stay. In some places, there are as many refugees as locals. They camp in tents, now being replaced by mud huts. Half are under 15, many locally born. The adults, mainly women, are nearly all illiterate land workers.

In Nasirbagh, one of the biggest camps, the 29,000 residents enjoy a better standard of living than back home. With free food, fuel, and a cash allowance, the men don't need to work, which causes resentment among the local population. Refugee cooking fires and livestock have mauled the North-West Frontier's pastures and forests. The young men flooding the local labour market depress wages and inflate food prices. Refugee traders infiltrating the local bazaar and farmers buying into the local stock of land make the local people fear for their own livelihoods.

These 3 million Afghans in Pakistan are only a fraction of the total problem. There are 10 million refugees in the world, 6 million produced by the military conflicts of the seventies, such as Vietnam. In many developing countries, these people account for as much as 10 per cent of the population. Most of them are from the lowest economic strata of their societies of origin.

The new aspect of the problem is stagnation. Four million people live in camps — the Afghans in Pakistan; Ethiopians in Somalia; Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampuchians chiefly in Thailand, Hong Kong, and the refugee processing centres of Indonesia and the Philippines; with Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and Nicaraguans displaced in the Central American regions. In 1985, some refugees from Laos



Afghans fleeing from their war-torn country assemble in Peshawar, Pakistan



Vietnamese refugees cranking in a country boat in search of refuge



Laotian refugees arriving in Spain for settlement

will mark their tenth year in refugee camps. Thousands of children in these camps can only imagine what life is like "outside". But no-one able to relieve them has anything stronger than humanitarian interest in doing so. Superpowers find it in their interest not to force a solution. In Ethiopia, for instance, the Soviet Union supports the central government, while the US backs Somalia and the secessionist struggle of the Eritreans, Tigraians, and Ogaden Somalis in Ethiopia. The refugee camps of Sudan and Somalia become embroiled in this superpower rivalry.

This severely limits what can be done by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) founded in 1951 to deal with a refugee population of 1.5 million Europeans displaced by the post-war settlement. It is supposed to provide three functions: legal protection, emergency assistance, and durable, long-term solutions.

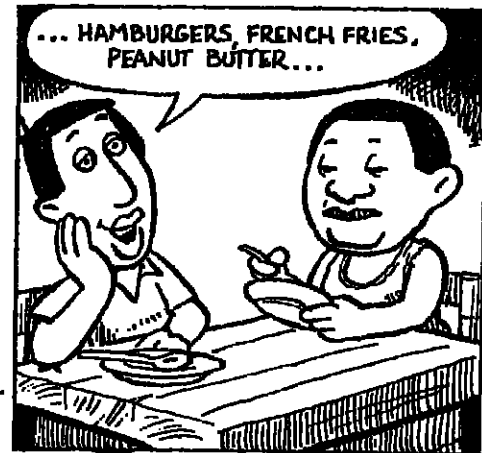
UNHCR's long-term solutions have always been repatriation, migrant resettlement, and local integration. But in today's circumstances none of these solutions are extensively applicable.

The main obstacle to repatriation is political. Where superpowers' intervention in a local conflict has produced a refugee crisis, as in Vietnam and Central America, their continued interest then acts to prevent a resolution through repatriation. In other cases, as in Djibouti, while governments may feel it's safe for people to return, the refugees themselves don't believe them.

Resettlement has been massively used in Indo-China. Many fleeing from their homeland arrive where they are not wanted, or do not want to be, or where it is not economically possible for large settlements to remain, as in Hong Kong. So they move on from their country of first asylum. The Indo-Chinese crisis prompted the West to offer special admission quotas year after year; but the tendency today is to fall back to the original position, where refugees are accommodated as well as they can be under normal immigration rules. But with the impact of recession in the West on housing, employment, and social services, these rules are becoming stricter. The hardening attitude was evident in Switzerland in April, when a new law to discourage refugees took away the right to a temporary work-permit for asylum-seekers. For the millions of refugees in Pakistan, Somalia, and on the Thai border, resettlement is an irrelevance.

Local integration — which means permanent local settlement — is the UNHCR's favoured solution, though there is evidently a conflict between the emergency relief on which it spends 65 per cent of its budget and the self-reliance stressed by supporters of local integration. But programmes for bringing this about — which entail housing, transport, sanitation, education, health — are expensive. Host countries cannot afford them, and the recession-hit developed countries are tightening budgets.

(South Syndication Service)



Mahatma Gandhi the champion of love and non-violence — Indians celebrate his 115 birth anniversary



"I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the culture of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible but I refuse to be blown off my feet by any of them. Mine is not a religion of the prison house. It has room for the least among God's creations but it is proof against insolent pride of race, religion or colour."

— Mahatma Gandhi

of knowledge of truth". He also read the Bible — the Sermon on the Mount impressed him very deeply. "The Light of Asia" — about Lord Buddha's life — also interested him a lot and so did Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero-worship" — the chapter on the Prophet of Islam captured his soul.

These three books taught him something that became a very important tenet of his life — to respect all religions. He tried to make a deep study of Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam to get the best from each one of them. Through the books of the British writer John Ruskin he learnt that there was dignity in manual labour; from the essays of the great Russian novelist he learnt about non-violent resistance to evil authority; from the books of the nineteenth century American thinker Henry David Thoreau

Shantiniketan to meet Rabindranath Tagore a great poet who had won nobel prize for literature later. It was Tagore who gave him the title 'Mahatma' — the great soul. It was an English clergyman, Charles Freer Andrews (Charlie) as Gandhi called him affectionately was the link between these two stalwarts of modern India.

It was the Rowlatt Bill of 1919 which denied civil liberties to Indians that drew Gandhi into the battle for the freedom of India. From 1919 until his death in 1948, he was the guiding star which led the country to independence.

At this juncture, Gandhi felt the need to unite people all over India for the struggle for freedom. He announced 30 March, 1919 as a day of hartal — a national protest by closing of shops and places of business. This hartal was observed all over the country with great public enthusiasm and met with an unprecedented success. This surprised Gandhi himself. Although the strike was based on non-violence, there were few sporadic acts of violence. Gandhi was greatly pained. He was arrested in Delhi and brought to Bombay where he was set free. However, the news of his arrest incited violence in many other cities. Gandhi openly accused himself for this act of violence and imposed on himself a penance — a three-day fast. He also suspended the satyagraha movement. On that very day, 13 April, 1919, the British troops commanded by General Dyer opened fire on an unarmed crowd of men, women and children in Jallianwala Bagh in Punjab. Many of them were participating in a reception festival were killed and about 3000 people

INDIANS all over the world celebrated the 115 birth anniversary of their nation's founding father, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi last Tuesday, 2 October. Following is a profile of the great leader, an Apostle of love and non-violence, who fought the mighty British colonial power with non-violent resistance and deliberate disobedience which brought independence to India. — Editor

he learnt about the doctrine of deliberate disobedience to unjust power. Thus, three great religions other than his own and three great thinkers influenced Gandhi to start his search for truth and fight against injustice through non-violent means.

When he returned to India in 1892 as a barrister, he met with the initial difficulties of establishing himself in the profession. Then came an opportunity to go to South Africa to help out a client.

Just after his arrival on African soil, an incident in which he was badly thrown out of the first class coach of a railway train because of the colour of his skin — reflecting the widespread scorn of the white settlers towards the coloured labourers — transformed his life. He was appalled by the discrimination against the Indians living in South Africa. And this immediately involved him in the struggle to fight for their rights as human beings.

In 1915 when he set foot in Bombay, he was a completely changed man. Not only had his social and political outlook found a definitive plinth to unite and lead the people of India but also his attire had completely changed. He had shed his English clothes and had put on a typical Gujarati dress. Thousands of people thronged to see him and the air reverberated with cheers of welcome.

Within a few days of his arrival, he undertook a journey across the length and breadth of the country to know the real India — the India that lived in the villages. For one year, he travelled by all modes of transport with his eyes and ears at the advice of Gopal Krishna Gokhale — the great Indian freedom fighter whom he met earlier. Gokhale had travelled to South Africa in 1912 and Gandhi had found in him his political Guru. Before Gandhi initiated his travel, he went to

injured. This massacre gave a mortal blow to the moral prestige of the British from which they never recovered.

The Congress Party to which Gandhi belonged introduced a programme of non-violence to achieve Swaraj or self-government. For the next quarter of a century the world set its eyes on India. On one side was the British Empire with all its power and glory and on the other, "the Great Soul in beggar's garb", as Lord Rabinadrath Tagore called him later.

In 1922, after three years of progress with his way of building the struggle for freedom, mob violence in a part of the nation brought a sudden change in his whole programme. He was arrested on the ground that his leadership was the cause of these disturbances. He was sentenced to six years of imprisonment. But he was released in 1924 before completing his sentence on grounds of bad health. From 1924 till 1929 Gandhi seemingly retired from active agitational politics and devoted his time to basic national issues such as Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, equality of women and the reconstruction of village economy in general.

On 26 January, 1930 he drew up a pledge of Purna Swaraj or complete independence which was taken by millions throughout the country. On 12 March 1930 he started the historic 24-day march to the sea beach at Dandi to break the unjust British law which disallowed a poor man to make his own salt. To the British government, it seemed a very insignificant issue, but this simple act to national resources, met with dramatic success. He was arrested on 4 May along with about a hundred thousand men and women, which upset the mighty machine-

ery of the British government. In February 1931 he was released. That same year he was invited to England to attend the second Round Table Conference which was chaired by the then Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Though in his own words, Gandhi returned empty handed, the visit was not without good results.

During his stay in London Gandhi travelled to the textile factories in Lancashire where the British workers fell in love with his philosophy and sense of humour. On his way back he visited Romain Rolland in Switzerland. It was at a meeting in Lausanne during this visit he explained why it is better to say 'Truth is God' than to say 'God is Truth'.

With the outbreak of the war in 1939, Gandhi came back into the political arena. He had loyally supported the Empire in the First World War. In the Boer War even though his moral sympathies were with the Boers who were fighting for their independence, he had offered his services to the Empire out of a sense of loyalty. Nevertheless his feelings were different. He stated, "my sympathies are wholly with the Allies".

Gandhi pleaded with the British to accept the stand of the Congress Party. But the British government was in no mood to listen and Winston Churchill was frank enough to say that he had not become "the King's First Minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire".

Faced with this attitude, Gandhi launched his "Quit India" Movement. Gandhi was arrested and was placed in Agha Khan Palace in Poona as a prisoner. During this detention Gandhi's wife, Kasturba, his companion for 62 years, passed away in 1944.

The general elections in 1945 returned the labour party to power. Mr. A. J. A. The British prime minister, promised an early realization of "self-government in India". A cabinet mission from England visited India, but failed to bring the Congress and Muslim League, led by Mr. Jinnah, together.

On 12 August, 1946 the British government invited Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru to form an interim government. The Muslim League declared a "Direct Action Day" in Bengal which resulted in large scale bloodshed. Communal violence broke out in many other districts of East Bengal and Bihar. Bitter sorrow filled Gandhi's heart — just when political freedom was almost at hand, Gandhi started on his lone pilgrimage to plant seeds of love and harmony in the wilderness of hatred and terror. At the age of 77 he went barefoot from village to village pleading for peace. His journey made a tremendous impact on the masses and peace returned to the strife-torn villages.

In May 1947 a new Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten, arrived to steer the course of independence among the people in the subcontinent. This followed a round of talks between the British government, leaders of the Indian National Congress and Mr. Jinnah who had been insisting on partition of the country as a pre-condition of British withdrawal. Gandhi was against the idea of partition of the country at any cost. But he was unable to convince the congress leaders whom Lord Mountbatten had succeeded in persuading to accept Jinnah's demand for the partition of India.

On 15 August 1947 India was partitioned and became free. Gandhi declined to attend the celebration of independence in the Capital, New Delhi, and went to Calcutta where communal riots were still raging. He stayed in the house of a Muslim. When his plea fell on deaf ears, he went on a fast which was to end only if when sanity returned to Calcutta. The effect was magical. Those who had indulged in looting, arson and murder came and knelt by his bedside and begged for forgiveness. Gandhi broke his fast only when calm returned and the leaders of all the communities in the city took a pledge to see that no such outrage occurred.

It was on the sad evening of 30 January 1948 that one of the fanatics, Nathuram Godse, felled the champion of love and non-violence with three bullets while he was coming out to his evening prayer meeting. Gandhi fell, his lips uttering the name of God ("Hey Ram").

VIEWPOINT

Camp David: A past history

By Ya'coub Jaber

THOSE WHO argue that the restoration of diplomatic ties between Amman and Cairo is a step towards negotiating a settlement on the basis of the Camp David accords are either misled or simply trying to find a pretext to justify their unfair attack on the Jordanian move.

This is because the Camp David agreements have become past history and can never be brought back to life under any circumstances, even by Egypt which signed them under the late President Anwar Sadat.

And when some Egyptian officials maintain that their government abides by the accords, they mean that part which involved the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and not the one which tried to deal with the Palestinian problem as a question of autonomy for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egypt had withdrawn from the autonomy talks with Israel after realizing that they were a waste of time in the absence of the Palestinian representatives.

The Palestinians boycotted the talks because they viewed the accords as totally inadequate to address their legitimate demands. They can never be expected to change their minds and Jordan firmly stands behind an independent Palestinian decision.

Moreover and probably more important is the fact that the Camp David formula has been surpassed by two major developments: President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative and the current persistent demand for an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Regardless of the criticism levelled at Reagan's plan, the US initiative was nevertheless a step forward in the American conception of the dispute in the region. The plan, above everything else, transcends the Camp David agreements by tackling the Palestinian question in a more realistic way involving a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

The plan would have a better chance of success had the Reagan Administration taken a firm stand against Israel's colonization process in the occupied Arab territories.

It could have formed the basis for a joint Arab-US action that might have produced an acceptable compromise. But the US reticence over Israeli outrages has now made Washington an unacceptable mediator.

To overcome Washington's seemingly incurable bias towards Israel, the idea of an international conference has been put forward as the sole means to set up a balanced peace. For it is through such a conference in which the two superpowers, along with all the parties concerned and other permanent members of the UN Security Council take part an equitable solution can be reached.

Jordan has been the most enthusiastic supporter of the idea and there is no reason at all to think that it might change its attitude which has become a basic element in its foreign policy.

The resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt can best be explained if viewed within this context. For by joining hands with Egypt and the legitimate PLO leadership, Jordan can pursue its efforts on the proposed conference from a stronger position and with firmer determination.

opinion Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE RESTORATION of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt, the US Middle East role and the resistance against Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon are major topics in the press this week.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassa welcomes the Jordanian step, saying that it is high time for Arab states to end their token boycott of Egypt.

The Kuwaiti paper praises His Majesty King Hussein saying that he has done justice to Egypt's role under the leadership of President Hosni Mubarak, a role that should not be met with ingratitude and opposition in the Arab World.

It goes on to say that relations with Egypt were severed in the late seventies at the Baghdad summit conference as part of a series of resolutions which also called for the boycott of the United States and the tightening of the boycott measures against Israel. But the boycott was confined to Egypt and excluded the United States, and while Egyptian-made products were boycotted by some Arab states, American goods were flowing into these states.

"Arab masses have been fed up with the boycott of Egypt and this fact explains why the Jordanian step has been welcomed by these masses", Al-Siyassa concludes.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Rayy describes the Jordanian move as bold and fair and a first step towards rallying Arab ranks.

The restoration of diplomatic relations has been welcomed by the Tunisian new-



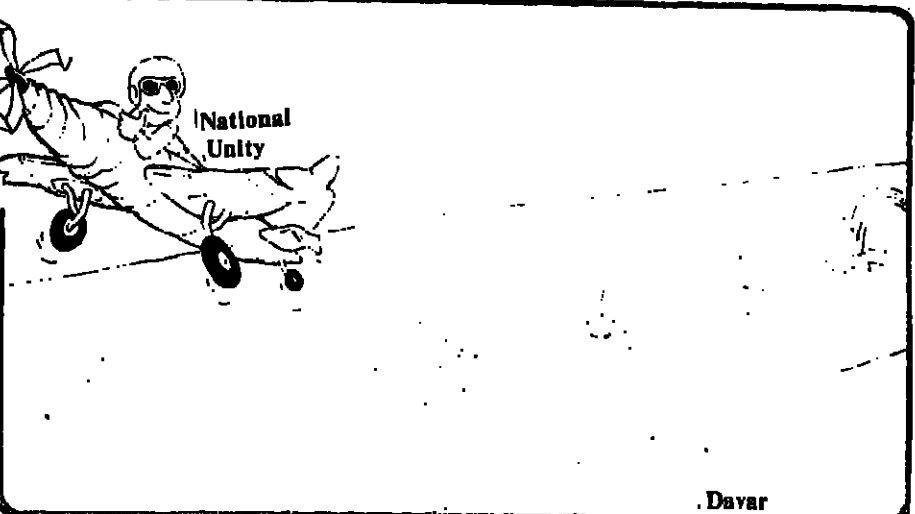
is one that is just and comprehensive. It is the peace which fully addresses the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad demands that maximum support be provided for the Lebanese resistance in South Lebanon so that Israel might not get any gains in return for its eventual withdrawal from the South. It notes that if Israel is forced to withdraw without any gains, the Arabs would have achieved a remarkable profit in their long battle against Israel.

The paper also writes that Israel is not in a position to bargain over its withdrawal from South Lebanon because of the heroic resistance against its occupation there.

Jordanian press

Jordanian newspapers comment editorially on the restoration of relations with



saper Al-Sabah which also criticises those who oppose the decision, describing them as ignorant who do not seem to understand the depth of ties between Egypt and the Arab world.

It says that the current stage of the struggle against Israel requires full coordination among Arab states as well as the need to rise above marginal differences.

On US policy in the Middle East, the Cairo newspaper Al-Akhar calls on the American Administration to take into consideration the fact that Israel is the real obstacle before the negotiations process which President Reagan had called for in his address before the UN General Assembly.

"When calling for negotiations as the only way to solve any conflict, President Reagan seemed to have overlooked the fact that Israel's intransigence as well as its expansionist policies and atrocious practices block all avenues towards a negotiated settlement", the Egyptian daily remarks.

Al-Bayan newspaper in Abu Dhabi says it is hoped that the US has now learned the lesson and began to realize that peace in the Middle East cannot be established in the American way.

Reviewing what it describes as recent dramatic moves in the region, including the tour of US assistant secretary of state Richard Murphy and President Reagan's remarks on Lebanon, the paper asserts that the required peace in the Middle East

Egypt, describing the step as brave and realistic.

"The restoration of diplomatic ties with Egypt is not only a brave step but also a constructive move designed to re-build Arab strength and rally Arab ranks following a long period of weakness and disarray", writes Ad-Dustour newspaper.

It says that by taking this step Jordan had only one purpose in mind. The strengthening of the Arab nation.

Sawt Al-Sha'ab newspaper notes that in their criticism of the Jordanian step, some Arab states ignore the changes introduced by the passage of time and assume wrongly that the policies of Egypt under President Hosni Mubarak are the same as those under the late President Anwar Sadat.

It remarks that under Mubarak, Egypt has covered substantial ground in its effort to return to the Arab fold through a series of steps designed to give all possible support to the Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

The paper also writes that the restoration of ties is not an attempt to revive the Camp David agreements as some allege because the agreements have become a dead horse and can never be brought back to existence.

Israeli press

Hadasot comments that sixty clergymen met and decided to request from the premier to release members of the

underground movement on the occasion of the holidays. The clergymen claim that Ansar detainees were released on the occasion of 'Eid Al-Adha but it declined to release detained Jewish terrorists.

The statement of the clergymen is untrue because it is not they who decided the seriousness of terrorist acts, but the local courts. It is noteworthy to report that the religious-political leadership and public order.

Yediot Ahronot noting it is premature to judge the new government yet. The Finance Minister did not reveal any clear plans to treat the plummeting economy. The general impression is that the minister's measures are improvised because he is living hand-to-mouth without considering tomorrow.

Those who believed that Labour has more specific ideas in this respect have been disappointed as we see no signs of improvement. Now we understand why Yacobi refused to disclose the economic programme of Labour during the elections campaign.

Davar writes despite the fact that the cabinet is involved in economic issues, there is no reason to stop the government from submitting a political initiative to inject life into other frozen issues.

From this conception, Peres invited President Mubarak to resume dialogue, but Egypt's answer contained three conditions for dialogue: First, withdrawal from Lebanon; Second, improvement of living conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories; Third, the resumption of talks on Tabat.

There is nothing in those conditions to conflict with the Israeli declared stands. Peace with Egypt is not an achievement by the Likud but it is an important accomplishment by the government of Israel.

Hatsafah expresses the view that the public have paid their share in cash and it is to the government to pay directly and without beating around the bush.

There was talk about a new political-economic policy to be adopted by the government. This programme was supposed to contain huge budget cuts reaching \$1 billion.

Economists think that this cut will not do to save the country from the current economic crisis. From all the announced programmes, we find ourselves left alone with economic disasters.

Zu Hadarekh exposes that the Finance Minister announced a \$1 billion budget cut with talk about the new tax netting \$80 million to the treasury. All figures are supplied in dollars but the aged receive their appropriations in reduced Shekels.

The correct accounting unit for the budget is the dollar, the new government has decided. No other country on earth uses other currencies for measuring its budget. The government did not offer to the Histadrut any comprehensive economic programme because it only has a campaign for increasing prices, reducing pay and doling out the budget.

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Jordan's offer for peace

ISRAELI REACTION this week to His Majesty King Hussein's speech at the opening of a new session of the Jordanian Parliament, should not deceive anyone. The Israelis said that the King's speech, in which he reaffirmed Jordan's historical position concerning the future of the West Bank and other Arab territories occupied by Israel and Jordan's belief in the UN Resolutions and the international peace conference, was in fact a rejection of their offer to Jordan to join in peace negotiations directly with them.

The Israeli reaction is not surprising knowing very well that it was never the intention of the present or the former Israeli governments to make peace in the region. The former government did everything that it could to increase the number of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and rejected all calls to allow the Palestinians to decide their own future.

The present government under Mr. Shimon Peres is even more dangerous since the Likud manages its affair more than the Labour does. Prime Minister Peres himself reiterated the former government's position more than once by saying that his government will not even consider the establishment of an independent Palestinian state or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The question of Jerusalem also remains unchanged under the new government which cannot risk breaking down if the religious groups were offended.

Therefore, Jordan was not rejecting any peace offers from Israel. In fact Jordan has not changed its position of calling for negotiations with the Israelis, but under the UN auspices and with international guarantees.

Egypt has lost its peace battle with Israel when the latter refused to discuss the future of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and continued to build settlements there, thus violating the terms of the Camp David accords.

Reagan-Peres meeting

ISRAELI PRIME Minister Shimon Peres is scheduled to meet US President Reagan in Washington on 9 October when Peres makes his first official visit outside Israel since he took the leadership of the Labour-Likud coalition government. To many, it is not surprising that the United States is the first stop of Mr Peres. While in the US, Peres is expected to request additional financial aid totalling \$950 million in order to "help Israel recover from an economic crisis."

Besides financial aid, Peres will also discuss with the American administration the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Under normal circumstances, an upcoming visit of a foreign head of government to the United States may not concern us too much to make us pass comments even before the visit takes place.

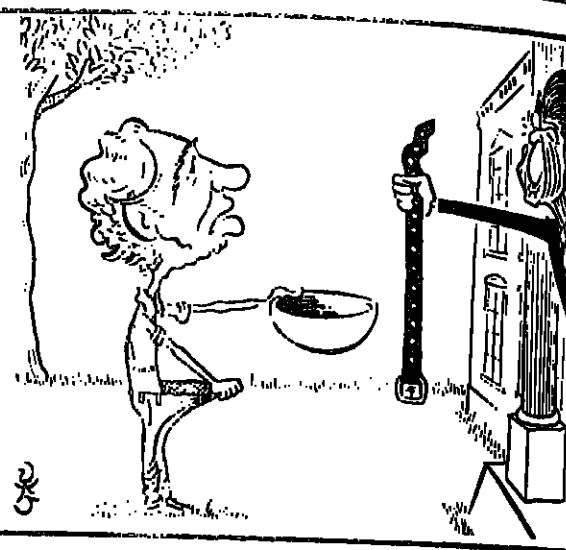
But in this case we are tempted to do this for some reasons. First, the fact that the visit involves a newly appointed Israeli prime minister and second, that the visit is being made less than a month before the all-important US presidential elections.

Our concern here is what concessions President Reagan is likely to make during his meeting with Peres. It is an undoubted fact that to appease the Israeli lobby in the US, and a determination to draw a large number of the Jewish votes, Reagan may concede to most of the requests Peres is going to make — financial or otherwise. Peres will take the advantage of this apparent "blackmail" of the incumbent president and put his cards face up during his talks with officials of the Reagan Administration.

This situation and most other actions of the American administration past and present have in no little way contributed to the stalemate in negotiations to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has been so because the US which is determined to play the leading role in the peace negotiations has been found to favour Israel, one of the parties in the conflict.

We therefore agree with the Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri when he said (in an interview published elsewhere in this issue) that the "United States cannot do the job." The minister was referring to the unclear American policy in the Middle East in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

Reagan says to Shamir
Tighten your belt



Censorship is no answer

To the editor:

I would like to disagree with some of the opinions expressed by Mr Osama El-Sherif in his Memorandum (The Star 20 September) regarding the screening of the film 'Hanna K' in Amman last month.

While Mr Sherif's criticisms of the over-enthusiastic publicity attached to the film may well be in their place, I disagree that the film should have been censored and banned.

To begin with, the showing of any film at the Jordanian Cine Club is aimed at generating analytical criticism of the film, rather than merely promoting it.

A film such as 'Hanna K', which has generated such controversy abroad and earned the name, whether rightly or wrongly, of representing the plight of Palestinians under Israeli occupation, deserves to be critically examined by us, even though it may prove to be a disappointment and lead us to the conclusion that the controversy it stirred was unwarranted.

If the film misrepresents certain facts in our part of the world, it is all the more important for us to be given the chance of viewing it in order to see how we are being misrepresented. It is no use for us to bury our heads in the sand and simply ban the film.

It is also wrong to suppose that the Jordanian audience, which is, by and large, well-informed on the facts of Palestinian life under Israeli occupation, would be taken in by misrepresentations in a film, and should therefore be prevented from viewing it.

I believe it is essential that we should be exposed to foreign artistic productions that relate to us, particularly those that earn the reputation of being THE definitive narrative of the Palestinian plight.

Only then will we be in a position to offer authoritative evaluation and criticism of such films, particularly on the international level, where the impact of such films can do the most damage or good, as the case may be.

Censorship would only serve to deprive us of the chance of much-needed critical appraisal, and even allow us to continue believing in the merits of such films as described in reviews from abroad.

Samira Kanan
Amman

Black America is glad

To the editor:

In San Francisco on 18 July 1984, millions of Americans heard a strong voice from civil rights leader, the first black to run a strong national group for the American presidency, when he opened his speech with "I will be proud to support the nominee of this democratic convention for the presidency of the United States".

"I am not a perfect servant, I am a public servant doing my best against the odds. I am patient God is not finished with me yet". Again Mr Jesse Jackson said with his unknown sound of melting heart, "we are bound by shared blood and shared sacrifices, we are much too intelligent, much too bound by our Judeo-Christian heritage, much too victimised by racism, sexism, militarism and anti-semitism, much too threatened as historical punishments to go on divided one from another. I have watched them struggle with crosswinds and crossfires of being public servants, and I believe that they will both continue to try to serve us faithfully".

In his powerful speech to the convention, Mr Jackson told to the delegates that he would not forget the poor, an important part of his support.

In the space of a few hours convention delegates and the American television audience had witnessed a black man deliver a memorable speech. That would have been unthinkable earlier in American-raised platforms for political activities.

I was watching all this on Spanish television in one of Barcelona's Coffee bars. I have never heard such a painful and acceptable voice from any politician. Also I have never seen so many tears in a political convention hall in my quarter century life. It is impossible for any white American to fully understand how this must have seemed to black delegates. Before I knew little about Mr Jackson, who recently released US pilot Mr Goodman from Syrian custody, after a few months he made another release of political prisoners from Cuban custody. In that way Mr Jackson showed his humanity to the peoples all over the world. But on that 18th night of July, I understood more about Jesse L. Jackson, who has a sound for breaking a mountain.

Mr Jesse, go ahead with your mission not only inside the United States also all over the world. I am sincerely glad that Jesse Jackson used the occasion of his speech to seek healing and call again for peaceful struggle.

Akbar Arakhal
Amman

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



The restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations

Greetings to Jerusalem!

WHEN DISCUSSING Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt, several questions come to mind. The first is a theoretical one and has to do with the question of sovereignty and the limits on that sovereignty whether economic, political or moral. Two additional questions also arise: Once a nation has taken a decision, is it bound to observe that decision forever, or does it have a right, perhaps even a duty, to amend or reverse it should the circumstances change?; and what of the decisions or resolutions passed under the umbrella of the Arab League?

At best, the Arab League has functioned as the least common denominator upon which the Arab countries agree. Ever since 1945, not one decision by the Arab League has been completely and totally implemented by every Arab country. Though insisting on consensus, Arab countries tend to interpret League decisions in accordance with their individual interests. This is true in the social, economic and political fields. The Baghdad Summit Resolution recommending the boycott of Egypt in the wake of the conclusion of the Camp David Agreements was no different.

From the outset, several Arab countries, Oman, Somalia and Sudan, deviated from adherence to the resolution and continued to maintain their diplomatic relations with Egypt. Furthermore, many Arab countries, including Jordan, maintained contacts, commercial and otherwise on lower levels. Last year, for instance, the Egyptian Minister of Trade made an official visit to Jordan during which a formal trade protocol between the two countries was concluded.

In arguing that Jordan's decision did not contravene the Baghdad Summit Resolution, Mr. Taher Hikmat, minister of transport and acting foreign minister, stated that many Arab countries "... have already established almost formal relations... which lack only a formal framework." Jordan's move, Mr. Hikmat emphasized, was consistent with the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) resolutions in Casablanca that left the door open for member countries to choose appropriate methods for restoring their relations with Egypt. Incidentally, Egypt's membership in the OIC was resumed.

The question to be asked is not whether a country has or has not a right to take a particular action within the framework of an earlier agreement, but, what the pros and cons of the Jordanian move are. Among the cons, is the fear that Jordan in taking this initial action, is in fact preparing for a unilateral step towards negotiations with Israel, with or without Arab approval. That in doing so Jordan will also be usurping the 1974 Rabat decision designating the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That Jordan has sidestepped the Arab consensus.

In assessing Jordan's record since 1967, one is struck not by its lack of consistency, but its antithesis. Should this record be taken as an indicator, it would seem highly unlikely even impossible for Jordan, unless it wants to commit political suicide, to conduct negotiations without Arab and Palestinian endorsement and approval. As for Arab solidarity and consensus, the present Arab world disarray and discord speak for themselves.

Why did Jordan take this step now? To this, the retort may simply be, why not? Egypt is not an enemy: it is not Israel. It is in fact the most powerful, most populous of Arab States. Mubarak's Egypt is not Sadat's Egypt. The continued boycott of Egypt, as amply proven in the South of Lebanon and the Palestine problem, has only been a net benefit to Israel. Israel is of course, very content in the continued neutralization of Egypt. This is true whether the relations with Egypt be hot, cold or freezing. It was one of the major goals of the Camp David Accords to isolate, neutralize and ostracize Egypt from the rest of the Arab world. If anything, the ostracization of Egypt is an abnormal state of affairs.

The gradual return of Egypt to the Arab world, or vice versa, means the restoration of some semblance of power balance within the region. With or without the Camp David Accords, Egypt is an Arab country; an Arab country that under certain circumstances found itself in a position where there was no way out but the way it took. While one may argue the wisdom or lack of wisdom of that decision in the hindsight of history, no one can deny that circumstances have changed.

On two occasions, in 1948 and in 1967, Israel formed a "national unity" government, and each time, the Arab world received a severe blow. Perhaps Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt emanates from that realization: the fear of a possible Israeli aggression.

In search of an identity

Henry Matar

IN THE perplexed and constricted atmosphere that a rising Arab youth lives today, exposed to contradicting pressures and impacts, is it any wonder that this rising young individual has lost his or her identity? It seems that we live in a turmoil of conflicting tides of thought, trends and orientations, which so mercilessly pull us this way and that that very many have shed colour, taste and smell — so to speak.

It follows that foreign or at least extraneous effects, and for most of the time, superficial and whimsical ones, seem to blur the vision and to cause our young growing generations to fall victims to non-indigenous and exotic lures and misinterpretations. Hence, the lack of interest in nationalistic aspirations, mistrust of any appeal to seriously take Arabic language, music, art, economy, industry and even perspective of the future. If anyone is to blame for this situation it is we living at this time and seeming to hold the helm of the boat. We are the strawmen whose heads carry nothing but a mess of misconceptions, miscalculations and loss of direction.

To restore the sense of direction needs a painstaking endeavour at digging up the fundamentals of things. In other words, we have to raise a number of basic questions. To these questions we have to try to find candid, straightforward and unequivocal but simple answers. First, we have to try to identify who our main enemies are and to fully assess what they stand for and what evil they mean towards us. It is not only to superficially or to bluntly decide to altogether shun the issue of confronting those enemies. Neither is it to be left to the whim of circumstance or to the wishful thinking of some supernatural miracle that might save us from their spite and offence.

To thoroughly know our enemies means that we do not neglect any chance to learn their ways of thinking, their language,

age, their intentions, literature, science and lore. However, this does not mean we copy blindly their exported odds and ends of attractive but misleading and mischievous stratagems that tend to distort our solidarity and strong stand against them. Getting to know our enemies necessitates that we make preparations and plans to thwart their intentions by any means that we can have at our disposal.

We have to build our economy in such a way that we never succumb to the enemy's economic entanglements of financial domination. We have to arm ourselves to the very teeth and up to the most up-to-date level so that when need be, we hit back. This certainly stops any attempt at disturbing our security and peace. Furthermore, we have to build up self-sufficiency and to establish nutritional security where with our people feel adamant against monopoly or exploitation. Above all, we have to seek inter-alliance among the different components of the Arab world and also external alliance with any power that is ready to thwart the enemy's design. It is very important, too, to keep our vision always clear as to who the enemy is so that we will not try to do anything to seek his pleasure or to fall in with his stratagems and intrigues.

Accompanying the building up of political and economic independence, opening of channels of thought widely and freely is the only way to secure the right direction of our independence. To claim that in order to face up to the enemy continually necessitates the setting up of inter-state police measures, where-with to curb individual freedom of thought and freedom of expression has amounted to nothing but the escalation of narrowness of mental scope, loss of confidence between governor and the governed and public indifference to what may or may

not happen. Admitting that only suspicious or untoward approach of the enemy — except from a position of strength — must be banned.

All other positive communicative channels of exchange of thought, of getting in consciousness of what is happening and what is being done around us in the wide extending world, and of debating all kinds of issues is an essentially top priority. Being afraid of training the individual and the public in studying crucial and destiny making issues, and to shun giving everybody the chance to participate in commonly held aspirations and achievements will only stunt the growth of the mind and of the nation. Particularly, high policy nation-wide future shaping issues must be left to the consensus of a democratically well-trained nation to decide, rather than imposed from above.

We don't have to forget, however, that to respect oneself charity has to begin at home. We have to develop respect for our gold-proven legacy. Throughout Arab history, the Arab Islamic rule has been known for its tolerance of minority sects, beliefs and traditions. It is going against the grain of Arab history, especially at its most flourishing and promising stages of development to let loose the monsters of denominational differences that have so bitterly turned one side against the other in a good number of Arab countries.

Enmity should be meted out to the real enemy, but respect and good dealing towards any other group, even towards a neighbouring or a distant non-Arab but friendly state. Together with this respect for our basic values, we have to have respect for our language, too. Only with something like the above-exposed landmarks of our direction, can we create purpose, ambition and meaning for our lives.

Memorandum

By Osama El-Sherif



A 'ghost' from the past

LIKE A ghost coming from a shattered past he appeared. Fifteen years have passed since we parted in tragic circumstances after the death of his father. I never saw or heard of him until few days ago when he came to my office. I didn't recognise him at first. To me he was a complete stranger, but when he introduced himself his face became familiar though still very different from the young boy's face that was buried somewhere in my mind.

He sat in front of me smoking a cigarette and looking innocently at me. He is here, he said, to find a job and he wanted me to help him do that. He had an accounting certificate from an unknown college in Egypt. Experience in his field was not available for he worked for only one year in his uncle's company. He even made a visit card bearing his name and his title "Manager" of that company.

Why did you leave and come here not knowing what you might find? I asked. But he only smiled and sucked on his cigarette like a small boy and his eyes gleamed like they used to when we were kids playing the good guys and the bad guys in the backyard of our house. Here I was facing a shadow, an image and a dim reflection of the boy I used to know. But that was all I knew about him. The man sitting in front of me was a complete stranger, unrelated to me and with no affection whatsoever to bind us together like it used to.

How can I help him? I asked myself. He is just one of the millions of the young unemployed graduates of small colleges, who has come here to find a job. He wants to live, like the rest of us, in this cruel world, where the weak has little chances of surviving.

I tried my best to find him a job, but I could not. Yes I could have got him a job working as a labourer or doing something manual, but would he have accepted that? No, he had too much faith in his old friend and he expected a desk-work and a title, just like the faked one he had when he was back home.

And then just like he appeared out of thin air, he vanished. No trace was left. Did he decide to go back or did he find a job here? I never knew. Was he disappointed with his old childhood pal? Was I expected to do more than I did? I don't know, but something in the back of my mind kept reminding me of that frail smile of a child's face I knew 15 years ago. A child who lost his father and had to grow up very fast leaving many things behind. Only that sad smile of a simple man stayed as a mark of his happy but short childhood. No one understood him, because no one had the time.

Every
Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

A simple equation

THE REAGAN administration will seek more than \$370 million to improve protection for US embassies around the world following the attack on the American embassy in Beirut two weeks ago. The money would be used to improve perimeter barriers, for construction of new embassies in cities where security is risky and for armoured vehicles.

Under different circumstances, one should look at this announcement by the Reagan administration as an internal policy issue that does not concern us in the least. And we are glad indeed for all attempts to prevent attacks on diplomatic missions everywhere. But, at the same time, we think that the latest measures by the American administration do not go far enough, and we fear they alone won't put an end to any upcoming possible attacks on diplomatic missions.

It is not, however, that we are asking the Reagan administration to put more money in its endeavour to safeguard its embassies abroad. We are simply and straightforwardly saying: Barriers and armed forces alone do not solve the problem. Mutual understanding and listening to the fears and aspirations of all people had a better chance.

It is indeed quite terrifying to think that mighty powers somehow do not grasp what seems to be, as far as we are concerned, a very simple equation. We know, for instance, that people would never, under normal conditions, blow themselves up just for the fun of it, or just to test the efficiency of certain security systems.

Therefore, though we would never, under any conditions, find it justifiable to attack American diplomatic missions, we would, at the same time find it quite natural (and logical) for the American administration to look into the causes of such actions, and not to limit itself to thinking of fortifying the barriers and strengthening the security measures.

Could it be, for instance, that some people in the region express their dismay at the unholy marriage between America and Israel in these extreme ways? Doesn't the decision by the US Senate Appropriations Committee late last week to guarantee Israel a high level of economic aid until 1989 amount to a direct threat to the future and stability of the whole region?

This is, of course, just the latest in a series of actions by this (and the previous) US administration which have been interpreted by many people in this region as endangering the very existence and future of this nation.

Therefore, it is much more productive for the US administration to look into the roots of the issue instead of beating around the bush.

It is, consequently, a waste of time for the US Congress to pass the "Anti-terrorism Bill". It is now considering. It would be much more useful to consider the reasons that prompt some people to carry out what are deemed terrorist acts.

I DON'T WANT to bore you with yet another commentary on the news, but I must say something about President Reagan's advocacy at the United Nations of regional consultations with the Soviet Union. This could, if he means what he says, be as important as his September 1982 proposal for settlement of the Palestinian problem. More important, indeed, since nothing ever came of the September proposal.

A high-ranking official of the United Nations echoed my thought by observing: "Now, the question is how do we get from here to there." That is to say, how do we implement Reagan's proposal.

Let me remind you of what Reagan actually said. He urged that the Soviet Union agree to "periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems." He suggested that "senior experts" should meet at regular intervals for "in depth exchanges of views." The object would be "to help avoid miscalculation, reduce the political risk of US-Soviet confrontation, and help the people in areas of conflict to find peaceful solutions."

True, he speaks only of consultation, not of agreement. But there is little purpose in consultation if they do not aim at agreement. The proposal implies willingness to modify the philosophy of Pax Americana that has ruled US policy in this part of the Middle East since 1948. In other words, it has always been the US assumption that the US and its Western friends could manage things in the Middle East nicely without bothering very much with the views or feelings of the Soviet Union and its friends, like Syria.

That's what the United States did when it pushed Lebanon to make an agreement with Israel on evacuation of foreign troops, without first getting the Syrians in on the agreement. It didn't work.

Now Mr Reagan is saying in effect: "Sorry, that Israel-Lebanon agreement was a hummer. We should have known you Syrians could sabotage it. So now let's try again, with your participation, and of course the Soviet Union's too."

He is also implying US co-operation with Syria and the Soviet Union on the entire dispute between the Arabs and Israel.

Is Reagan's offer to the Soviets a serious one?

A view from
America

Dana Adams Schmidt

Mr Reagan's 1982 proposal of a conference of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, representatives of the West Bank Palestinians, and the United States, could become a conference including Syria and the Soviet Union. If not, what would be the use of expert consultations?

This is pretty much what I recommended in my book "Armageddon in the Middle East." I argued that since Arabs and Israelis are emotionally incapable of coming to terms with each other, and the United States by itself cannot lay down the law, the only way out is to come to terms with the Soviet Union and to work with the Soviet Union towards Middle East settlement.

If that is really what the president means the Israelis aren't going to like it. While they might be glad to see an agreement with Syria that would enable them to get out of South Lebanon — Syrian promises to bar the PLO, for instance — they will have the wider implications of US-Soviet collaboration in the Middle East. In collaboration of this kind the US government might find the courage to ignore Zionist pressures and to proceed with what needs to be done: 1. Halt West Bank settlement by the Israelis; 2. Establish true West Bank autonomy.

There are also two new uniforms, or for temperate wear, the other for weather. The temperate uniforms assume old complaints. They provide more under arm and crotch room and include a take up tab on the side so that slim soldiers needn't look sloppy.

The hot weather uniform will replace the old green fatigues beginning in 1985. Meanwhile hot weather and tropical wear will continue to be the old style green jungle fatigues. These latter, accidentally were rushed in to the troops occupying Grenada on their third day because their temperate weight uniforms were unbearably hot.

Unfortunately we cannot be sure the president really means to go through with what he seems to be saying. This is anxious not only to please the Jewish, but to answer the charge that he is hypocrite and unwilling to talk to the Russians.

In the Middle East the United States has not always lived up to expectations according to Anthony Lewis in the New York Times the president does not really have his hand on policy controls. Policy is up or down in the bureaucratic struggle, a defence, the national security adviser, chance and strategy determine the course. This is why the United States has had no coherent policy in the Middle East for 44 months.

Do you remember the Willie and Joe cartoons of two GI's with helmets tilted back on their heads and straps hanging down? Well, tomorrow's GI won't like that, nor will he be able to wash in his helmet. Because the new helmet, now being distributed to the 82nd Airborne and the Rangers, has a built in liner and comes in many sizes so it fits tightly.

The new helmet also looks different more like the German World War II type. It comes down farther on the forehead and in back, providing thirty per cent more neck protection. And it is made of steel but of a so-called "ballistic" plastic that's lighter than steel but stronger.

The army boot is changing too. The new boot is higher and easier to lace because eyelets are larger and there are boots at the top. Rubber heels and soles are replaceable.

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Personal perspective

Wretched in Beverly Hills

THE DAY was glorious in Los Angeles and as usual, when abroad, I woke up very early, in fact too early to expect any real help from room service. The time was half past three in the morning, so I did Holy Book and my morning recital of the dawn prayer. I sat down to write a summary of an active week in Boston where in Harvard and Tufts I met so many people including two friends who departed for good from the Western Bank of Jordan in 1949.

The stories of their adventures in this dark world reminded me of Hardy's novels and I did have pity on them for just one reason. After all the torments and heart aches they had suffered each of them was destined to marry an American girl. After a lot of unfruitful tests of those two, got a very costly divorce which is still a considerable drain on his meagre resources.

Shadi's marriage took a different course. His wife was charming and bore him real love. Everything went well until the lady gave birth first to a girl and then to a boy. The daughter was a minimized copy of her mother who called her Rosemary. Shadi called the girl the same name in the presence of his wife, but would call her Halima, after his mother, especially when her mother failed to overhear him. These tiny differences however widened on everyday, until the family's weak structure fell down under the brunt of its collapse Shadi became half distracted. His changed habits sometimes betrayed him for a lunatic, but he was by no means dangerous. The poor man sat for hours in the dark and emerged on every time all distracted and down-at-heel. It was a bitter contrast indeed to see that Wahbeh Ismail, that very ordinary boy, who shunned marriage abroad, fared much better than both Shadi and his colleague.

The five and half hour flight from Boston to Los Angeles was good enough to disperse the sad memories of both Hani and Shadi. Yet, on reaching the airport what should have been stranger to me than seeing that a group of four former students of mine had been waiting my arrival. "Good Heavens!" Where from could those young gentlemen have learnt about the arrival of my humble person. To say the truth it was only one of them that I could recognize distinctively. No doubt the others were of the same category of people whether I could or failed to mind that of all topics in the world the one non-marriage. This determination was sagaciously kept up, except, when, as one of his colleagues lost all control of up courage and do something.

I immediately interferred to cool things down and well I did; conversed the dinner party would have been to a real scene. Sami was the most brilliant boy in the college where I taught in the early fifties in Amman. He had a real sense of humour besides his deep and chequered general knowledge acquired in the highly didn't actually need to go to the States for soul that yearned for knowledge in fresh atmosphere.

How it came that such a bright-minded and most promising young man fell in the snare of that stodgy middle-aged woman was beyond the guess of anyone. Sami had always planned to complete his Ph.D. in science and immediately return to Amman to live beside his aged parents in the last stage of their painful life-trip. Everything

however went wrong since the day Sami signed the civil marriage contract with Liza. The poor boy was taken-in because of his feelings of loneliness and pang of expatriation. No one could have done himself a greater harm. Liza proved to have been by far better educated by experience than the naive engineering student was by mere schooling. She soon got into her hands the whole home affairs. Her marriage contract privileged her beyond all expectation. Sami had to either acquiesce or face a very grave situation.

If ever I forget anything that would never be his tears, when, opposite him, his daughter of only sixteen, stood squarely into his face confirming that she was pregnant and that she had to marry. getting a certain sum of money to meet the threats of her boyfriend who vowed he would no more stay in California unless he one way or another he came across a small wealth just enough to buy him a reasonable apartment.

An endless succession of decisions by that night took to extricate himself from a situation where, as a Muslim father, he had no power to prevent confessions by his daughter of committing what he still called "adulteration" with a foolish young sinner, but what his daughter called an act of a civilized and emancipated young woman for her own happiness which concerned nobody other than herself and her young Jimmy.

Believe it or not as you may like, ever since I have been reluctant to advise anybody on the studies of a son abroad especially if he is an under-graduate. Sami, by the way, still enjoys his life days at his luxurious home in Beverly Hills — perhaps the best residence area in the World — yet, those who come from there speak of his health deteriorating his mind distracting together with symptoms of imminent insanity.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Jordan requests World Bank assistance

By Sawas Musallam
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan has requested World Bank's participation in financing the proposed Arab Engineering Industries Co. project, which will be set up in Jordan with a joint Arab capital reaching JD 15 million, Dr Bassam Al Saket told The Star this week. He said a World Bank delegation will be visiting Jordan in the coming months to discuss the project and the World Bank role.

Dr Saket, who participated in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Washington last month and was a member of the Jordanian delegation headed by Central Bank Governor Dr Mohammad Said Nabulsi, said that IMF and World Bank officials pointed to the level of success the Jordanian economy has achieved despite

the of the regional recession. He said Jordan was seen to score considerable rates of economic growth over the past two years though they are not considered high if compared to previous rates.

Dr Saket said lending countries and international corporations still look at Jordan with confidence in regard to Jordan's ability to pay back the loans on time.

Dr Saket, who is the Director of the Pension Fund, said international financial corporations appreciate the fact that Jordan has an enormous reserve of natural resources that could be exploited more properly and extensively. "Jordan should pay more attention to phosphate and potash produce and should try to process them before export," he said.



Dr Saket

Salt-resistant cement production starts soon

AMMAN (Star) — Two million tonnes is the annual output of the two production lines of the South Cement Company (SCC), Dr Hisham Al Khatib, chairman of the board of directors, told the press in Amman Tuesday.

The first line started operating in March this year and the second followed in July.

To market part of the production, the company made an \$80 million, three-year, agreement last May with the Saudi company (REDIC) to buy 500,000 tonnes of cement per year. Until now the Saudis had bought 80,000

tonnes through the two marketing centres: Tabbouk and Qiryat. A new centre in Sikaka, east of Qiryat was also opened last September.

Egypt, Dr Khatib said, has a very good potential for a future market. "The undeveloped sea transport, unlike the overland one in the case of Saudi Arabia, hinders somehow goods exchange between the two countries. The company has a good market in Iraq too, he said and hoped to increase exports in future.

A year ago, the board of directors of the company decided to

diversify its production and introduce type 5 cement, which is salt resistant. Some surveys connected to the Arab markets' needs of cement showed that some Gulf areas including Saudi Arabia and in addition to Jordan have a relatively large demand on this type, which usually imported from Europe. Consequently, it was agreed between the company and the contractor to develop one line of production in order to produce Cement 5. It is expected to start producing it by the end of this year and marketing it by the beginning of 1985, when the company is able to open some new markets.

IN BRIEF

• **BANK DEPOSITS** increased during last year by JD 251,557,000 compared to the preceding year. Bank deposits during 1983 came to JD 1496,357,000 compared to JD 1244,800,000 the year before that, sources from the Department of Statistics reported.

• **GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY** for wheat during 1983 came to JD 12 million, sources from the Ministry of Finance said.

The treasury paid JD 5 million while the rest was settled from the surplus commercial account of the Ministry of Supply and silos accounts. The surplus amount of JD 900,000 from the year 1982 was also carried forward for subsidies. The amount of JD 2 1/2 million has been allocated for the fodder factory.

• **THE DIRECTOR** General of the South Cement Company, Mr Hatem Al-Halawani, announced that the factory produced 152,000 tonnes of cement since last May.

The company had exported 117,880 tonnes to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait markets, he added. Local sales came to 68,740 tonnes in addition to 541 tonnes as donations to charitable societies.

• **A RESPONSIBLE** source from the committee of participants in the bond loan to the Jordanian Wood Manufacturing and Producing Co. said that the value of contributions to those bonds has exceeded the value of bonds offered for sale. Bonds offered for sale came to JD 2.5 million while contributions came to JD 2.9 million.

The issuing agent is the Ahliya Financial Investments Co., while the Industrial Development Bank, the Jordanian Arab Investment Bank, the Arab Financial Corp. (Jordan), the Jordan Securities Co., the Credit and Finance Co., all participate in securing the covering of the issue bonds.

The outcome of the bonds will be used to cover the operating expenses of the Jordanian Wood Manufacturing and Producing Co. in Aqaba. This company is producing shuttering wood, plywood, pressed wood and other wooden products that satisfy the requirements of domestic consumption.

• **JORDAN RECEIVED** JD 15,616,000 from the state of Kuwait this week, a Ministry of Finance source said. The payment constitutes the first instalment of Kuwait's financial assistance to Jordan for 1984, the source added.

Financial Market Report

Recession continues

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

RECESSION CONTINUED to prevail over the market. Handling was weak and prices decreased.

About 350,000 shares were handled during the week at a market value of over JD 550,000 divided among 630 contracts; a decrease of 12.1 per cent compared to last week, taking into consideration that working days were short due to a holiday.

The daily handling average came to around JD 140,000 with a deviation of 20.1 per cent or 5 per cent of total around this average.

The shares of 58 companies were handled during this week from which 7 companies gained including: RIFCO closing at JD 24,500 up from JD 23,500, Jordan Fertilisers at JD 5,100 up from JD 4,950, Philadelphia Insurance at JD 1,120 up from JD 1,090.

Thirty-five companies lost including: National Shipping Lines closing at JD 0,800 down from JD 1,050, National Industries at JD 0,680 down from JD 0,780, Universal Insurance at JD 1,000 down from JD 1,100, Petra Bank at JD 4,150 down from JD 4,500, Darco Investment and Housing at JD 0,810 down from JD 0,870.

Sixteen companies had no change in their share prices.

The Star Index at closing time came to 247,400; a decrease of 1.8 points or 0.7 per cent decrease.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 30,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 10,000.

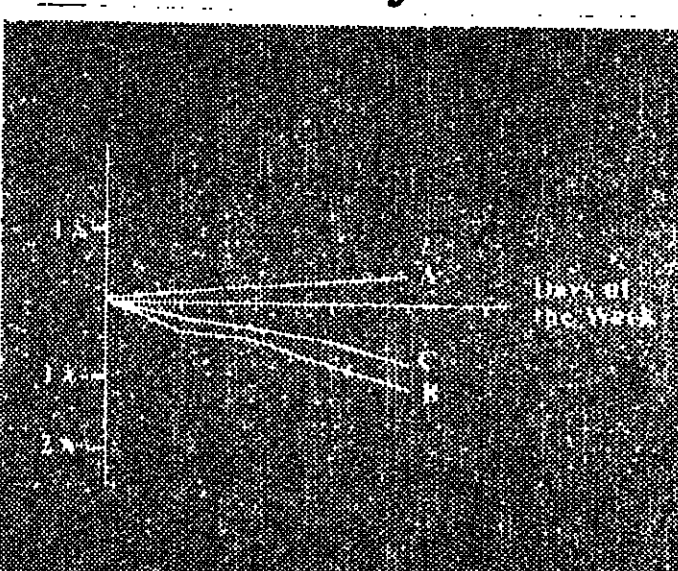
Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sector according to the following percentages:

Sector	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	69%	64.2%
Industry	23.1%	28.1%
Services	3%	2.9%
Insurance	4.9%	4.8%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded, by sector:

Banks (out of 21 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1. Jordan-Gulf Bank	28.3%	19.5%
2. Arab Bank	20.7%	14.3%
3. Bank of Jordan	8.2%	5.7%
Industrials (out of 24 traded)		
1. Jordan Petroleum Refinery	20.1%	4.7%
2. Jordan Cement Co.	9.4%	2.2%
3. Jordan Phosphate Mines	8.7%	2%
4. South Cement	6.6%	1.5%
Services (out of 5 traded)		
1. Jordan Electric Power Co.	53.3%	16%
Insurance (out of 8 traded)		
1. International Insurance	44.3%	2.2%
2. Jordan-French Insurance	23.9%	1.2%

The weekly record



- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

Financial Market performance from 83 to Sept. 84

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly
Star Financial Market Analyst

THE DECREASE in prices in the Amman Financial Market, which began in 1983 has exceeded all expectations. The rise in prices during 1981 and 1982 also exceeded the limits of speculation by any daring speculator. The return to the level of 1981-1982 appears to be quite difficult and is not expected until the end of the coming year.

Minor investors could not realize the causes behind the sharp rise and decrease in share prices. People trade... they gain and lose... but they do not ask why!

I am not claiming that this report will provide answers, but we shall try to put together the tattered picture and then ask... why?

In general the years 1981 and 1982 witnessed the peak of investment activity due to the inflow of funds from three sources:

1 — The Iraqi market opened to Jordanian goods and to transit trade. Thousands of Iraqis came to Jordan for shopping and there was cash flow.

2 — The inflow of Arab and foreign labour resulted in creating competition in the labour market, and in reducing wages and in pressuring Jordanian labour. Still the economy benefited from this situation as follows: A — The decrease in wages increased profits for businessmen, who in turn expanded their investments and employed larger number of foreign labour. B — The state of low wages repre-

sented a motive for Jordanian labour to seek employment abroad at higher wages. Those wages were transferred to Jordan for investment. Furthermore, foreign labour contributed to the enhancement of domestic business by spending a portion of their income inside Jordan.

3 — The political situation encouraged investment during 1981. The Iraqis were still fighting inside Iranian territory, and it was generally believed that Iraq will finish the war in months. The war in Lebanon was still very limited.

In short, there was an abundance of funds in the hands of people who invested them in shares and bonds. Some share prices reached unrealistic levels with no justification whatsoever.

During the second half of 1982, the situation dramatically developed; Israel waged a war on Lebanon and foreign powers intervened thus increasing tension in the region to a dangerous level. The Iraqis retreated to their territory and prepared for a long war by announcing austerity programmes. World recession reached the Arab shores. Oil prices collapsed and OPEC found itself in the middle of crisis.

The recession entailed austerity, shrinking of the labour market, discharging labour in the Gulf countries, while foreign workers started to leave Jordan and currency liquidity shrunk resulting in lesser investment and in factories closing down due to heavy losses.

This is a very short summary of the elements that affected the financial market during the past four years.

There follows a picture which prevailed in the market from 1/1/84 — 30/9/84:

During this period over 21 million shares were handled at a value of JD 42 million, divided among 60,000 contracts, while in 1983 and during the same period handling reached 26 million shares at a market value of JD 92 million, thus implying that the handling decreased by 54.8 per cent compared to the same period in 1983. Table (A) shows the handling movement and comparison between 1983 and 1984.

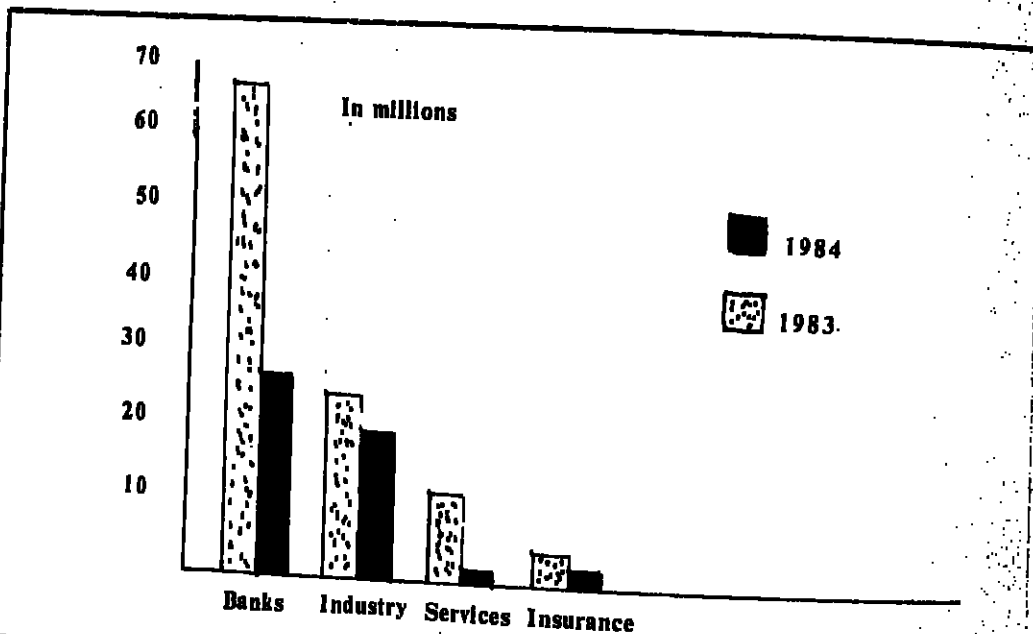
Things were not really that bad. The index at closing time on 30/9/83 came to 360.8 and at opening time on 30/9/84 came to 255.5; implying a decrease of 105.3 points or 29.2 per cent.

The prices within the various sectors are shown in table B. It is noted that the services sector was the most affected and the industry was the least affected. The drop in the banks sector is attributed to the fact

that share prices were compared to a great extent and only natural for bank shares to return to normal levels. The value of insurance shares was sometimes due to the competition among insurance companies in a small market like Jordan that has a very limited market which cannot absorb this huge number of insurance companies.

It appears that investors had great confidence in the industry sector more than in other sectors. Still there were companies whose share prices dropped noticeably. Table C shows those companies with the drop in their prices.

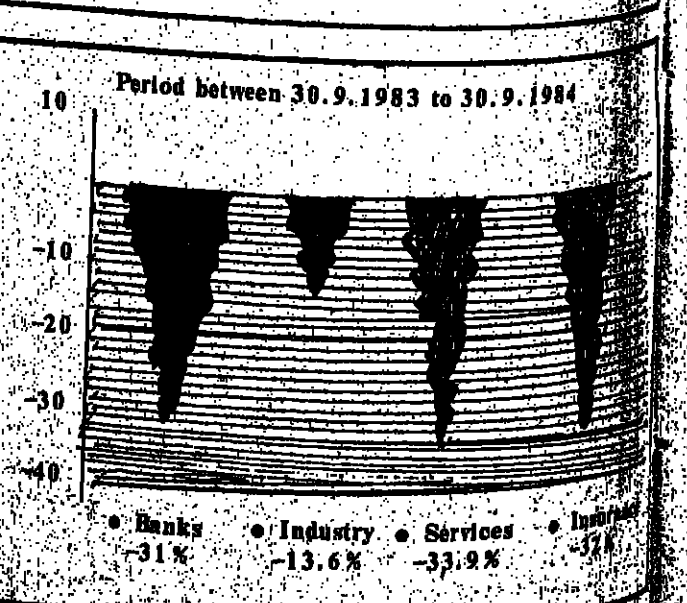
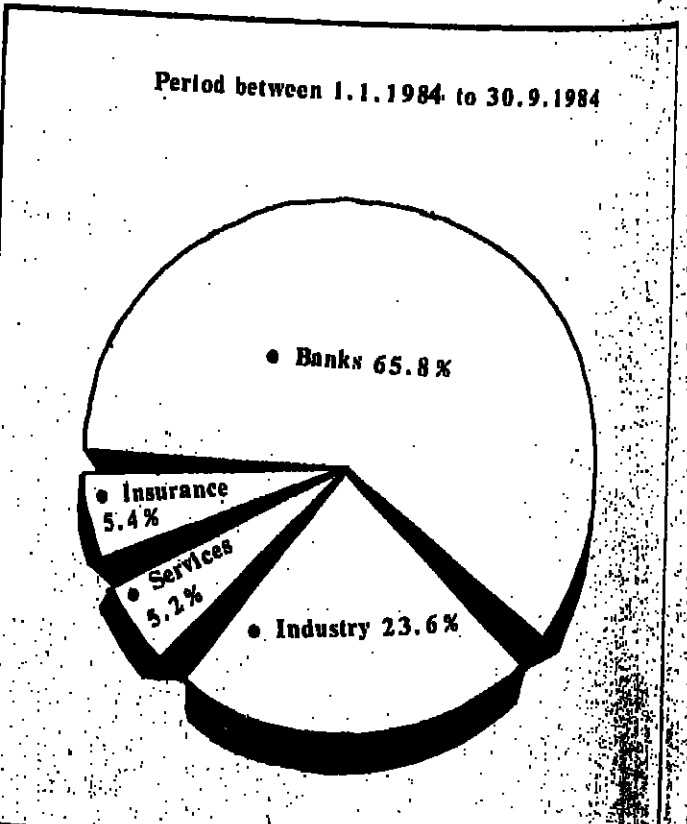
It is noticeable that 26 million shares had a market value of JD 92 million; an average of JD



1/1-30/9	Shares	Market value	contracts	Handling distribution			
				Banks	Industry	Serv.	Insur.
1983	26 mil.	JD 92 m	55,000	71.9	16	7.4	4.7
1984	21 mil.	JD 42 m	60,000	65.8	23.6	5.2	5.4

Index/Sector	Opening price on 30/9/83	Closing price 30/9/84	Difference points	Change
Banks	233.4	161	-72.4	-31 per cent
Industry	199.1	172	-27.1	-13.6 per cent
Services	74.3	49.1	-25.2	-33.9 per cent
Insurance	210,600	143.2	-67.4	-32 per cent

Company	Opening price 30/9/83	Closing price 30/9/84	Change	Percentage
Petra Bank	10.85	4.2	-6.650	-61.3
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick	0.72	0.41	-0.31	-43.9
Arab Investment and International Trade	2,090	0.98	-1,110	-53.1
Arab Paper Manufacturing and Trading	0.76	0.36	-0.400	-52.6
Jordan Gulf Bank	3,370	1.7	-1,670	-49.6
Jordan Securities Co.	2.08	1.120	-0.96	-46.2
Jordan-French Ins.	3,310	1,920	-1,390	-42.3
Al-Sha'b Press and Publishing	1,440	0.790	-0.65	-45.1

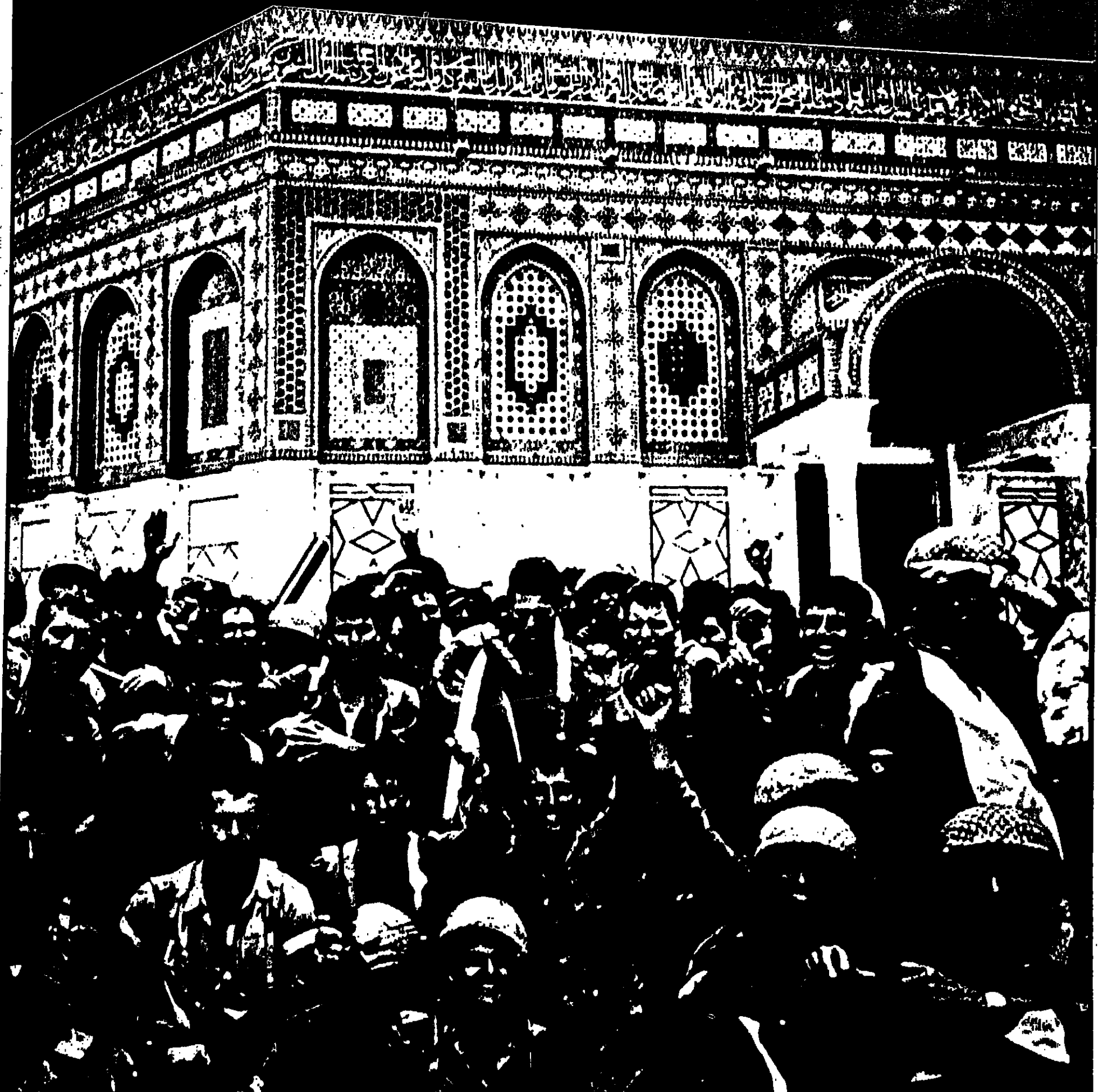


The Jerusalem Star

Special pullout section

Jerusalem remembered

- The Arab identity of Jerusalem
- 'No to internationalization,' Khatib
- Israel's Temple threatens Al-Aqsa



Jerusalem Hostage

Seventeen years after the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, Star writer Fadia Faqir investigates the Arab history of the old city, Israel's organized plan to Judaize Jerusalem and what fate awaits the Muslim and Christian shrines as a result.

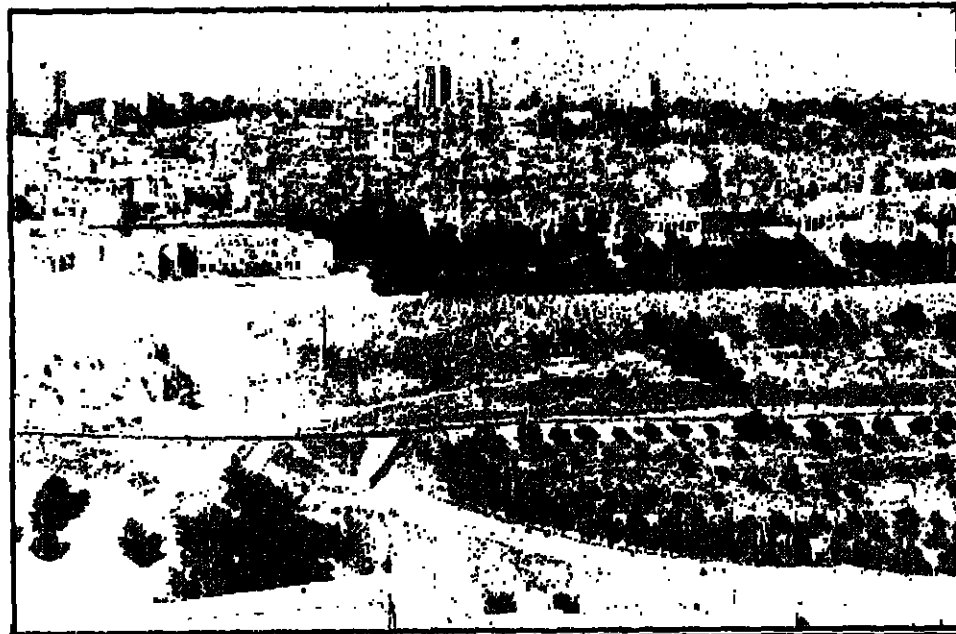
القدس في الذاكرة

THE OLD city of Jerusalem, which is built on the three mountains of Moriah, Zion and Ophel harbours the most important shrines of the world's three great monotheistic religions, Islam, Christianity and Judaism. For Christians, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Via Dolorosa and the way of the Cross erected on the site where St. Helena is said to have discovered the remains of Christ's Cross.

For Jews it is the Walling Wall and for Muslims, the Dome of the Rock and the Mount Moriah from which Prophet Muhammed ascended to heaven.

Around 1800 BC, Jerusalem was founded by the Canaanites. It remained inhabited by the Jebusites, a sub-group of the Canaanites, until in 1000 BC when it was conquered by King David. Jerusalem was proclaimed the capital of the Kingdom of Judah.

From dawn of history Jerusalem was Arab



but again in 70 AD, Jerusalem was destroyed together with the Temple by Titus. In 135 AD Emperor Hadrian built a sanctuary for Jupiter on the site of the Jewish Temple.

In 638 AD, Caliph Omar Ibn Al Khatab entered Jerusalem and granted religious freedom to all non-Muslims. Until 1517 AD the city remained under Arab rule except for the three brief periods of the Seljuk Turks (1077-1092 AD). The Turks were not tolerant with Jewish and Christian pilgrims, which was a motive for the European crusaders to conquer and establish a Latin Kingdom in Palestine (1099-1187 AD). In 1187, Saladin regained Jerusalem after the battle of Hittin. The third period of non-Arab rule was by Germans (1229-1239 AD).

Caliph Omar erected a mosque on the

deserted area of the Temple, which was enlarged and improved to become the well-known Aqsa Mosque in 688 AD. Caliph Abdul Malik Ibn Marwan of the Umayyads (661-750 AD) built the Dome of the Rock. The area of the two mosques constitutes what became to be known as Al Haram Al Sharif.

In the period between 1250 to 1517 the Mamluks ruled the city of Jerusalem. Being non-Arabs, the Mamluks focused on their Muslim identity by taking extra care of Jerusalem. They constructed several religious and public buildings and schools.

Sources

- 1 — Henry Cattan. The Question of Jerusalem, Beirut. Modern Printing Center 1980.
- 2 — Tawfik Al-Khalil. Jerusalem from 1947-1967, Beirut. 1969.

From 1517-1917, Jerusalem was under Ottoman Turkish rule. In World War I, the Allied powers represented by Britain conquered the city. In 1917 the British government then a mandatory power in Palestine declared that it was in favour of establishing a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This became known as the Balfour Declaration.

On 15 May 1948, the British government ended the mandate and simultaneously the Zionist movement proclaimed a Jewish state in Palestine. Four-fifths of the territory of Palestine was lost to the Zionist state after 1948 war. Jerusalem, which was established by the United Nations as corpus separatum in 1947 was conquered by Israel. The Jordanians restored the Eastern part of Jerusalem, which was joined together with the West Bank to Jordan.



The six day war in 5 June 1967, took place between Israel and neighbouring Arab countries. As a result, Israel seized the old city of Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip which constitutes the remaining part of Palestine. In addition to that Israel also seized Egypt's Sinai and Syria's Golan Heights.

Raising the Temple!

Israeli archaeologists threaten ancient shrines as they feverishly dig to find the alleged Temple.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL excavations carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in the old city of Jerusalem are a systematic execution of a policy aiming at the obliteration of the Islamic monuments surrounding the Haram. Dr Kamil Assali, who is currently doing research on the history of Jerusalem says.

According to Dr Assali, who explained to The Star the various stages of Israeli excavations, diggings began immediately after the occupation of Jerusalem in June 1967. The old city was divided into several areas, which were entrusted to several excavation teams headed by a number of prominent Israeli archaeologists.

These excavations were in a sense a continuation of the excavations which began after the formation of Palestine Exploration Fund in 1864. The aim of the excavations then was not purely scientific. "They wanted to undo anything relating to the Bible. The aim of the Israeli archaeologists was also not purely scientific; they wanted first of all to prove the Jewish identity of the city," Dr Assali says.

After 1967, the Israeli occupation authorities demolished the Maghribi Quarters, and started immediately their excavations in the south-west corner of the Haram. The two major excavations, which took place there were conducted by two different groups.

The first group was under the direction of Prof. Mazar of Hebrew University. The diggings took place close to the south wall of the Haram. By digging a tunnel under and through this wall, the excavators damaged it in some parts. Also, as a sequence of these excavations the wall itself and the southern part of Al-Aqsa Mosque were threatened with collapse.

The other group of excavators were under the direction of the Israeli Ministry of Religions. The excavations were along the western wall of the Haram. It began near the Walling Wall by digging a tunnel under the Tankazyeh School and many other Islamic monuments and buildings. These buildings were described by Kathleen M. Kenyon, chairman of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, as one of the most beautiful Islamic Mamluk buildings outside Cairo. "Many of these Islamic monuments and buildings were undermined as a result of the diggings, which caused cracks in their walls. The Manjakyeh School was destroyed as a result of those excavations," Dr Assali says.

In the last century Col. Warren said that in order to discover the remnants of the Jewish Temple it is necessary to demolish these Mamluk buildings which surround the walls of the Haram. Israeli statesmen and chief Rabbis, including Gen. Moshe Dayan and Izhak Nasim, also carried excavations after Israel's occupation in 1967.

The archaeological methods and ethics of the Israeli excavators were criticized severely. Major damages to buildings were caused by the careless methods used. In addition to that, the excavations were executed by students and labourers, who had no knowledge of the scientific methods of excavation.

The Israeli excavations drew protests from Arab and Islamic quarters such as the Jordanian government, the Arab League and the Supreme Muslim Council. Also, many independent archaeologists and scholars, among which Dr. Lapp, the former director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem was one, and Kathleen M. Kenyon expressed their dissatisfaction with the Israeli excavations. "Dr Lapp drew attention to Israel's violation of article 32 of the Hague conventions, which forbid occupying authorities from conducting any excavations in occupied territories," Dr Assali says.

Many differences between Jewish and non-Jewish excavators concerning the material found in Israeli excavations took

place. Jewish excavators insisted that some of the material discovered date back to the first Temple period, which actually proved to go back to Roman times.

About one century of excavations failed to discover any significant Jewish relics. Instead, during the excavation of Prof. Mazar, a team headed by his assistant

Meir discovered a large complex which consists of six buildings near the south-west corner of the wall of the Haram. The largest of these buildings measures about 100x50 metres.



Dr Assali

The building is believed to be Dar Al-Emana and dates back to the Umayyad period. Dr Assali says that this is a major discovery, which points to the identity of the present city of Jerusalem. "These are concrete monuments contradicting Jewish allegations and ridiculing some fictitious Jewish monuments whose identity could not be proved."

The results of the excavation, that are almost over, were not encouraging to the Israelis. Israelis wanted to discover parts of the Temple, but this did not take place. Now, they aim to rebuild the Temple. Dr. Assali believes that the tone of Israeli excavators have changed into acts of terrorism aiming at destroying the Aqsa Mosque. A model of the intended Temple was prepared by a Jewish architect called Aviyonah. "There are many Israelis, not just Kahane, who say frankly that they want to obliterate the Dome of the Rock and to rebuild Solomon's Temple in its place," Dr Assali says.



Al-Aqsa cries!

THE 7th. century Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Islam's third holiest shrine, was burnt by the Israelis on 21 August 1988. Through centuries of Arab guardianship, and even periods of Crusader, Ottoman and British occupation, the Mosque and other holy places were unharmed, but the Israeli occupation led to desecration of many Muslim and Christian shrines.

A view of the Mosque of Omar, part of Al-Aqsa, showing widespread destruction from the fire. Apart from the Israeli authorities' responsibility for the occurrence of the fire, they obstructed citizens' efforts to put it out.



Jerusalem's Mayor:

"No to internationalization"

JERUSALEM'S MAYOR Mr Rouhi Al-Khatib was expelled by Israel in 1968. Even though he had not seen his beloved city for the last sixteen years, he can feel with much pain the brutal human, cultural, religious and political transformations the occupying authorities are forcing upon the "city of peace," which Mr Khatib stresses is an Arab city.

ON 29 JUNE 1967, the Israeli occupation authorities dissolved the elected Arab Municipal Council of Jerusalem, and on 7 March 1968, they expelled the Arab Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Rouhi Al-Khatib. The Holy City of Jerusalem is not a passing issue for Mr Khatib, but a life history. "It has been my misfortune to watch and experience the successive unjust and oppressive episodes against my country Palestine and against my people the Palestinian Arabs and also against Jerusalem my dear hometown," he says.

"It is all a tragedy. It is a tragic page resulting of modern conspiracy against my country Palestine in general, and against my city Jerusalem in particular."

Contrary to the claims of some Zionists that Jerusalem was founded by Jews, Mr Khatib believes that it is a Palestinian Arab city. It was historically proven that the city first appeared as a fortress of the Jebusites, a sub-group of the Canaanites. This was in 3000 BC that is 2000 years before the appearance of the Jews.

The demographic changes in the city of Jerusalem are drastic. The Arab population before 1948 in Jerusalem was 140,000. After the massacre of Deir Yassin in 1947 and the conquering of 70 per cent of Jerusalem's land, Arab residents had to leave their homes and consequently Arab population dropped to 50,000. Between 1948-1967, Arab population rose to 100,000. Now Arab population is only 200,000. The increase results from expanding the area of Jerusalem to include Ramallah in the north to Bethlehem in the south.

Jewish population augmented from 148,000 to 190,000 in 1967. Now, the Jewish population reached 320,000. "This is due to the confiscation, between 1967 to 1980, of all Arab quarters and about half of what is left of Arab land. It is also due to the establishment of 19 new settlements, which house more than 100,000 new Jewish immigrant," Mr Khatib says.

In 30 July 1980, the Israeli occupation authorities adopted "Jerusalem law" which declared Jerusalem as their "Eternal Capital". At present only Costa Rica maintains an embassy in Jerusalem. Although El Salvador announced on 13 April 1984, that it would move its embassy back to Jerusalem.

The US congress is currently discussing legislation calling for the transfer of the US embassy to East Jerusalem. The US supported creating a Jewish base in the Middle East and was the first to recognize the Jewish state. The United Nations condemned Israel's annexation of the holy city and asked all foreign embassies to move back to Tel Aviv. "This is the twisted US policy which contradicts America's declared morals. It supports the Israeli moves and will, I believe, transfer its embassy to Jerusalem," the Arab mayor says.

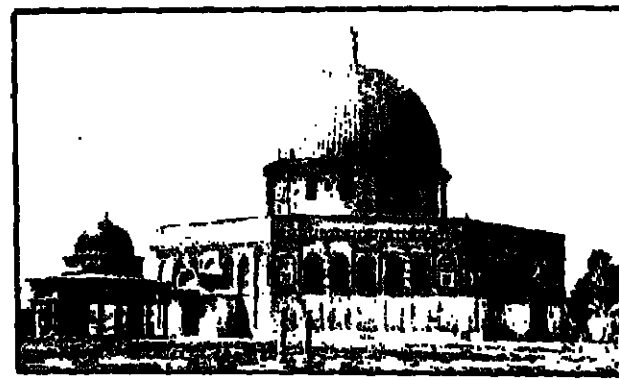
The US used to consider building settlements a violation of Geneva's conventions. While at the same time, it continued to give financial and military support to Israel, enabling it to keep on building settlements. The number of settlements, or military bases, reached 170, encircling Arab cities and villages and threatening their security. The most clear examples are Jerusalem and Hebron.

In general peace initiatives fall short of Mr Khatib's aspirations. When dealing with the problem of Jerusalem, statesmen, countries and international bodies cannot grasp the different dimensions of the Jerusalem issue. Commenting on the Soviet Union's proposals, he says. "As a Palestinian Arab of Muslim religion and a victim of the imperialistic conspiracy and its ally international Zionism, against my homeland Palestine and my city Jerusalem, I appreciate highly the good will extended by the Soviet Union in its present proposals. But these proposals, although they are the best that can be shaped in the present state of weakness and disunity amongst the Arab and Islamic countries, which have great responsibilities for the liberation of Palestine, and particularly Jerusalem, I feel they are short of our national rights which rest in liberation of all parts of our occupied country."

Also, Mr Khatib says "No" to the internationalization of Jerusalem as a whole or only the holy places. He thinks that historical facts and religious doctrines confirm the fact that Palestine is Arab, "in terms of both land and people" even during the successive waves of foreign occupation. Also, the fact that holy places exist in Jerusalem "does not constitute a valid reason for internationalizing the city or depriving it of its national sovereignty," Mr Khatib says.



Interior of the Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem (1867-1889)



Mosque of Omar — Dome of the Rock — (1867-1889)

A century-old photo album

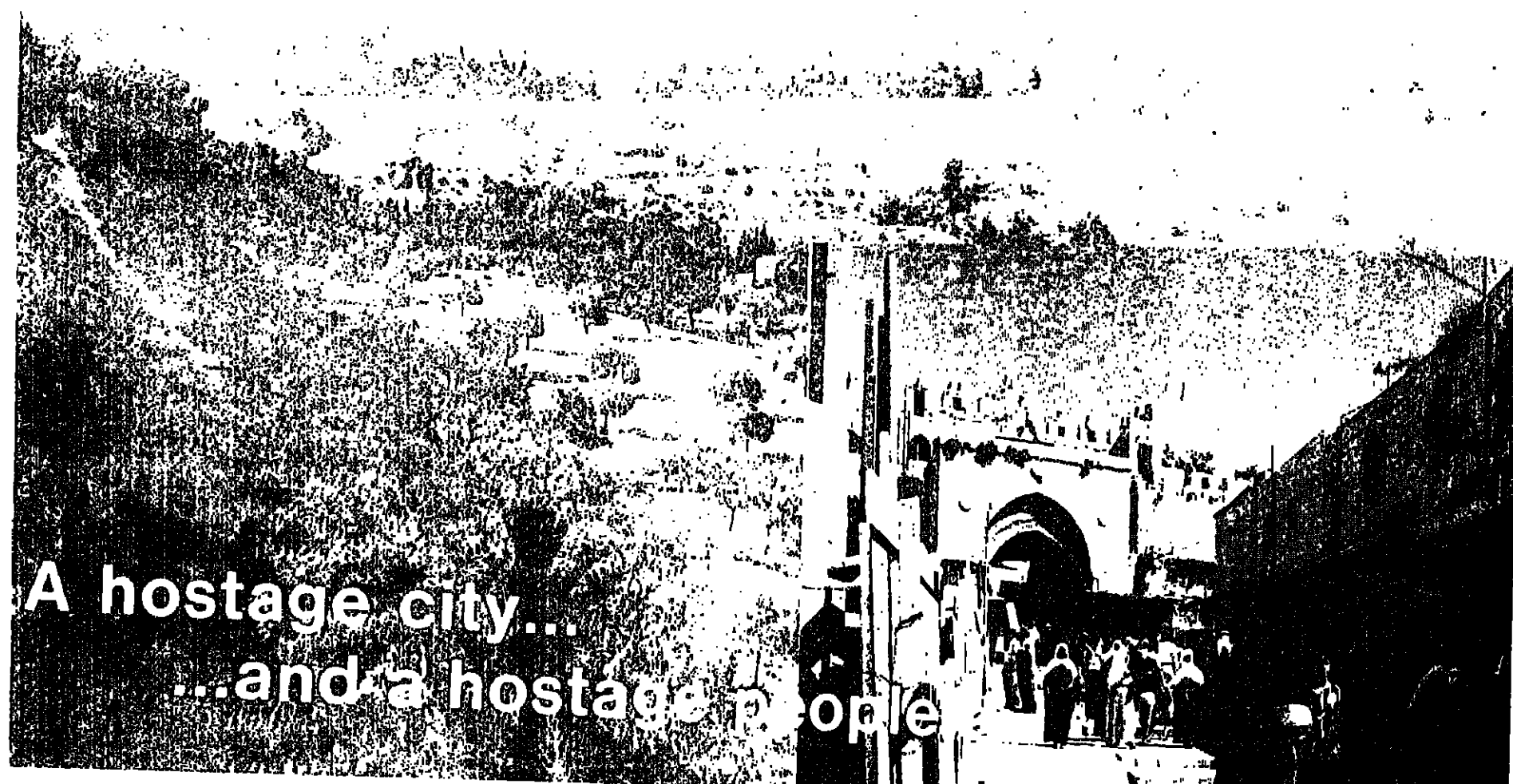


Panorama of Jerusalem (1867-1889)



Street of the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem (1867-1889)

Photos Courtesy: Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives.



A hostage city... ...and a hostage people

AS A RESULT of the 1967 war, Israel occupied the eastern part of Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Syria's Golan Heights and Egypt's Sinai. Declaring Jerusalem "unified", the problem of the Holy City erupted again. Using various military, terrorist, legislative and administrative measures, the Israeli occupation authorities started a systematic Judaization of the ancient fortress.

The six-day war left the city of Jerusalem in a bad state. 300 civilians were killed, 135 houses and two mosques in the Moroccan quarter and a plastic factory in the Armenian quarter were demolished by Israeli army bulldozers. 200 houses and stores in the "no-man's land" were destroyed and 20,000 Arabs were forced out of the Jerusalem area.

Annexation

Immediately after the occupation, the annexation and de-Arabization of Jerusalem started. Neglecting all international laws, the Israeli authorities on 28 June 1967 declared the annexation of Jerusalem to their entire both administratively and politically. Consequently, the elected Arab Municipality Council of Jerusalem was dissolved and was replaced by a Jewish Council headed by Teddy Kollek, now the mayor of "unified" Jerusalem.

Judaization of Jerusalem took various shapes including the changing of Arabic and historical names of many main streets and public places into Jewish names. Israeli laws and legislations were enforced to replace Jordanian laws. The occupation authorities confiscated and expropriated about 126,000 dunums of Arab land and four Arab Quarters inside the walls of the old city. This confiscation was often enforced by bulldozers cleaning the city for the "Greater Jerusalem" project or the master plan of the city.

The "Greater Jerusalem" project as published in Israeli Newspaper "Ma'ariv" in 1969 aims at expanding the city from Ramallah in the north to Bethlehem in the south. It also seeks to replace Arab residents with half a million new Jewish immigrants who will be housed in 10,000 Jewish settlements. Fulfilling both political and social objectives, the settlements will form a concrete security belt around Jerusalem.

An Israeli higher committee prepared preliminary programmes and designs to "develop" the city. Main developments suggested by the plan which concentrates on the old city are:

1. Surrounding the old city's wall by trees and gardens.
2. Cleaning and exposing full length of the Walling Wall in certain parts.

3. Demolishing old buildings and poor neighbourhoods.
4. Constructing a commercial centre in the old city which will cover an area of 2,700 dunums.

Ignoring all Arab and international protests, Israeli authorities started executing this project. The old Jewish Quarter was demolished and replaced by modern concrete buildings. Until 1977, a high-rise wall of cement apartment buildings, which consist of 13 neighbourhoods and settlements, surrounded completely Arab Jerusalem.

Four hundred Arabs were evicted and 20-30,000 others deported. In 1967 there were 100,000 Jews in Jerusalem and by 1976 the number reached 140,000. This demographic change was achieved through several acts. 640 buildings inside and outside the old city were knocked down including a girl's school and two mosques, which rendered 6,000 Muslims and Christians homeless.

During the war of 1948, 60,000 Arabs were forced to leave the city. Israeli authorities refused, after 1967, to return those Arab Jerusalemites to their city. Several Arab citizens also were expelled to neighbouring Arab countries. In addition to these measures, Arab citizens were arrested, imprisoned and tortured without trial.

The British authorities, during the mandate, respected the religious, spiritual, educational and cultural position of Jerusalem. Consequently, any tampering with the monuments inside the walls of the Old City or any excavations there were forbidden in order to protect the historical and holy monuments. British excavation area was restricted to the southern parts of the old city outside the walls.

Systematic confiscation and expropriation of religious, cultural and historical relics were committed by the Israeli occupation authorities after 1967. Among those relics were the Dead Sea Scrolls, the most precious treasure of the Palestine Archaeological Museum.

Aqsa Mosque

In order for the Israelis to re-build the Solomon Temple, the Aqsa Mosque which was built on the Temple site, must be demolished. To fulfil this aim the Israelis tried to burn it in 1969. Also, they prepared a special plan of excavations underneath the Aqsa Mosque walls, under the pretext of discovering the remnants of the Jewish temple. 14 years of archaeological excavations failed to find any scientific proof of the Temple.

Israeli occupation authorities began several stages of archaeological excavations.

In 1967, the first stage was started under the direction of Professor Mozar of the Hebrew University. The excavations were carried out under the southern wall of the Haram descending to 14 metres deep.

The second stage of excavations which started in 1969 stretched from the wall of the Haram 80 metres north to the Magharibeh Gate undermining several Islamic religious buildings of the Fakhrayeh Corner.

In 1970, the third stage of excavations began. The diggings which are still taking place spread underneath the old Sharia Islamic Court and five Gates of the Haram are about 10-14 metres deep.

The fourth and fifth stages were started in 1973 and finished in 1974. The excavations were carried under the south-eastern side of the Aqsa Mosque and the Haram wall and extended 80 metres to the east. The diggings penetrated the lower corridors of the Aqsa in four different places: The Mihrab, Omur's mosque, the doors of the corridors and the south-eastern corridor.

In the middle of the eastern wall of the Old City and the Haram, the sixth stage of excavations was started in 1979 near Mary Magdalen's House and the Golden Gate. This stage aims to deepen the Burak's yard (so-called wailing yard) adjacent to the western wall of the Aqsa.

The Israeli authorities violated by carrying out these excavations the Hague and the Geneva conventions. Also, later on, they totally ignored the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) resolutions condemning these archaeological activities. As a result, fourteen historical buildings either collapsed or were damaged. The excavations caused cracks in the walls of these buildings which were later on bulldozed by the occupation authorities. At present 300 buildings are exposed to the damage of collapse because their foundations were weakened or destroyed.

Most of the endangered buildings date back to the Mamluk period. The British School of Archaeology finished recently an architectural survey of the Medieval Muslim buildings which "contribute to the distinction and beauty of the Old City of Jerusalem." Some of these historical and religious monuments no longer exist.

Similar to the Muslim communities which suffered the confiscation of Waqf property, Christian properties were also confiscated by the Israeli authorities, such as 595 Waqf buildings, the old Christian cemetery on the mountain of Zion and King David's Hotel.

The desecrations of Muslim and Christian holy places became a daily routine. The Haram was invaded several times by Israeli soldiers. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Coptic Convent were attacked. Even Christian clergy were subject to pressure and abuse.

Described by Shimon Peres as "a master of political act of the first order", the Master Plan for Jerusalem transforms the historical city into a modern metropolitan different from any other modern international city.

Politics and economy play a major role in "developing" Jerusalem, the valuable treasure of human heritage. Under the pretext of organizing the city, historical buildings are demolished. The lofty fortress will cease to exist, and in its place a mixture of buildings and constructions will be found, among which of course, the costly Solomon's Temple.

Sources:

1. The Judaization of Jerusalem (1967-1972), Institute for Palestine Studies, Beirut, 1972.
2. Ronli El-Khatib, The Judaization of Jerusalem, Al-Tawfiq Press, Amman.
3. Al-Quds Document, Organization of Islamic Conference Al Quds Committee, Beit Al-Maqdes Press, Amman, 1984.

New US treasury regulations repeal 30 % tax

NEW REGULATIONS issued in August by the US Treasury Department have removed the 30 per cent withholding tax on interest earned by foreign buyers of US fixed-income securities of all types. The new policy will have its greatest effect on non-government investors, as most foreign governments are exempt from the tax anyway through various bilateral treaties with the US.

Foreigners will purchase US securities in the newly-created form of "targeted registered issues" through any bank or other broker, but must furnish proof of non-US citizenship, as US citizens are not exempt from the 30 per cent tax. Previously, foreign investors concerned with maintaining anonymity did not have access to US government securities because such issues had only been available in registered form. To purchase US corporate securities, such anonymous investors had to go to the Eurobond market. The new instrument allows these secretive private investors to purchase both US corporate and US government securities directly from the US in targeted registered issues without public disclosure of their identity.

Industry observers believe the result of the new regulations could be a net inflow of \$6 billion to \$8 billion into US capital markets from abroad, over the next few years. Concerned Europeans, who stand to be the primary losers, are already speculating that the inflow might be as high as \$50 billion, but American industry sources believe that figure is excessively high.

For reasons of their own, Middle East investors have drawn down on all types of investment in the US (except direct investment). Middle East purchases of government securities in the first quarter of 1984 were down 4.3 per cent from \$60.3 million in the fourth quarter of 1983, according to the US Treasury Department, while holdings in Treasury bonds and notes were sold off at a rate of 4.5 per cent, declining from \$26.7 billion to \$28 billion over the same period. However, Middle East investors were not buyers of Treasury bills and certificates, as holdings rose 1.8 per cent from \$6.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983 to \$6.4 billion in the first quarter of 1984.

As the cash-flow crisis worsens in the oil-rich Middle East, competition for Arab funds in world capital markets will grow keener. While it is unlikely that the new US incentives will attract significant amounts of new private Middle East investment due to the region's liquidity problem, the US is certainly better placed now to compete in a tighter market.

Middle East Report

Dollar again down, gold up

LONDON (AP) — The US dollar continued to retreat on Wednesday in the face of threatened intervention by European central banks, registering losses for the third straight day. Gold prices rose.

But dealers were divided about whether the dollar's month-long upward surge was over.

"It may have temporarily peaked, but I'm not sure," said a London currency dealer. "I don't think it's the big turnaround everyone has been expecting for 2 1/2 years."

Dealers in Frankfurt, however, reported a sharp drop against the German mark and said they thought the US currency's rise was over for the immediate future.

"I think we'll see the dollar fall about three or four pennings in the next week," said one dealer.

The dollar has been above three marks since 11 August, but dipped below that psychological barrier in early Wednesday trading in Frankfurt. In London, it was quoted at 3.0080 marks.

Dealers said rumours of serious financial problems for several US banks also undermined the dollar.

Traders were closely watching a meeting of US Federal Reserve board policymakers in Washington for any sign of a drop in the high US interest rates which have kept the dollar buoyant.

A late selling wave on New York markets sent the dollar sharply lower in nervous trading Tuesday.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar fell to a closing 245.10 Japanese yen from Tuesday's 246.20.

Other dollar rates at mid-morning, compared with late Tuesday:

- 3.0085 West German marks, down from 3.0420
- 2.4900 Swiss francs, down from 2.5080
- 9.3225 French francs, down from 9.3375
- 3.3878 Dutch guilders, down from 3.4280
- 1,868.00 Italian lire, down from 1,882.00
- 1.31175 Canadian dollars, down from 1.31305

In London, the dollar also lost against the British pound. It cost 1.2502 dollars to buy one pound sterling compared with 1.2405 dollars Tuesday.

Gold dealers reported slight bullion gains.

London's five major bullion dealers set a morning recommended gold price of 347.60 dollars per troy ounce, compared with late Tuesday's 346.75.

In Zurich, the bid price was 347.90 dollars, up from 346.00 dollars late Tuesday.

Hong Kong financial markets were closed for a bank holiday.

In New York Tuesday, gold rose 2.70 dollars to close at 347.20.

Silver was quoted in London Wednesday at a bid price of 7.60 dollars per troy ounce, up from Tuesday's closing bid of 7.545.

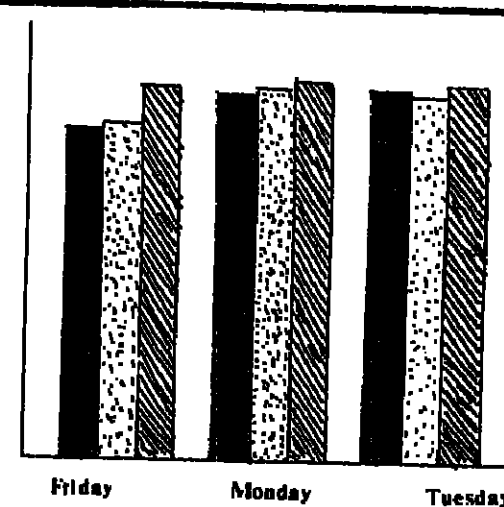
Gold

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices on Wednesday (in US dollars per troy ounce):

	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
London	343.750	345.40	344.850
Zurich	443.50	345.90	344.90
Hong Kong	345.470	346.20	345.780

London 349.00 bid
Paris 348.96 fixed
Frankfurt 348.96 fixed
Zurich 348.50 bid
Hong Kong closed

London 330
Zurich 325
Hong Kong 320



Gold in Jordan

Wednesday 3 October, 1984

18 K JD 3 per gram
21 K JD 3.900 per gram
24 K JD 4.580 per gram
Ounce JD 152.5

Gold Sterling JD 38-40
Rashadi pound JD 36-38

Source: Mr. Ghaleb Sakliha, Secretary of the Jewellers Union, Amman.

What Money Earns in Foreign Currencies

Currency	Period	US\$	D.M.	FF	SF	GBP	Yen	Sterling Pound
	1 M	11 1/8	5 1/8	11 1/8	4 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
	3 M	11 1/8	5 1/8	11 1/8	4 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
	6 M	11 1/8	5 1/8	11 1/8	4 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
	9 M	11 1/8	5 1/8	11 1/8	4 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
	12 M	11 1/8	5 1/8	11 1/8	4 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	10 1/8
	2 Years	12 1/8	6 1/8	12 1/8	5 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	11 1/8
	3 Years	12 1/8	6 1/8	12 1/8	5 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	11 1/8
	4 Years	12 1/8	6 1/8	12 1/8	5 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	11 1/8
	5 Years	13	7 1/8	13	6 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	12 1/8

The above rates are those offered on the London interbank market on October 1st to prime customers. Commercial banks and financial companies offer the same rates less a margin of ranging between 1/32 of 1% up to 1/2 of 1%. But it may happen that for large deposits, some banks may take no margin or even offer higher rates than in London. Depending on each institution's needs, margins can change significantly.

This Jerusalem Star — Ad-Dustour survey was carried out with the assistance of Finance and Credit Corporation (Amman) and CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL (CYPRUS).

Contracts & Contacts

- **SUPPLY OF 300 tonnes of gelatine explosives.** Tender copies and details are obtainable upon payment of JD 20, from the Jordan Phosphates Company. Closing date: 31 October.
- **SUPPLY OF units and equipment for the research centre at the Ministry.** Tender copies and details are obtainable upon payment of JD 25 from the Ministry of Public Works. Closing date: 5 December.
- **ERECTION OF pre-fab buildings at Al-Hassa mines site.** Tender copies and details are obtainable from the Jordan Phosphates Company, upon payment of JD 15. Closing date: 10 October.
- **CONSTRUCTION OF a health centre at Mazar/Karak with an area of 1,200 sq. metres.** Tender copies and details are obtainable, upon payment of JD 50 from the Ministry of Public Works. Closing date: 10 October.

- **SUPPLYING OPERATING and maintaining 9 passenger cars, 7 double-cabin vehicles, and 2 mini buses.** Tender copies and details are obtainable from the Water Authority, upon payment of JD 40. Closing date: 16 October.
- **THE WATER Authority announces tender 156/84.** Tender copies may be purchased for JD 10. Closing date: 16 October.

- **PURCHASE OF mercury lighting units (150).** Tender copies and details are obtainable upon payment JD 10 from the Sahab Municipality. Closing date: 8 October.
- **THE CENTRAL Bank announced the following:**

- 1- The first installment of interests on the 21st issue of development bonds maturing in 1992, will be due for payment on 30 September, 1984.
- 2- The 10th installment of interests on the 12th issue of development bonds maturing in 1989, will be due for payment 1 October, 1984.
- 3- The 11th installment of interests on the 11th issue of development bonds maturing in 1989 will be due for payment on 10 October, 1984.

The Central Bank will make the payment to respective individuals.

- **THE INTERNATIONAL Insurance Co. Ltd.,** informs its shareholders that it has decided to extend the date of settling the last installment of 20 per cent of the value of the company's shares until 31 October, 1984.

- **MAINTENANCE AND filling of fire extinguishers inside buses, warehouses and offices.** The Public Transport Corporation desires to contract this job with qualified contractors. Details are obtainable upon payment of JD 2. Closing date: 11 October.
- **THE JORDAN Valley Authority announces tender 23/84 for the supply of**

(Tender No)	(Details)	(Payment)
23/84/A	Grader-grader with side winch excavator with chain,	JD 50
23/84/B	Tipper truck-water tank - diesel tank	JD 25
23/84/C	Mobile workshop vehicle	JD 15
23/84/D	Pick-up truck double cabin	JD 5
23/84/E	Cement mixer - electricity generator - water pumps	JD 5

Closing date: 30 October.

- **BUILDING A model school consisting of 12 rooms.** Tender copies and details are obtainable upon payment of JD 15 from the Hatem Municipality. Closing date: 7 October.
- **CONSTRUCTION OF a town hall with central heating.** Tender copies and details are obtainable from the Hatem Municipality upon payment of JD 25. Closing date: 7 October.

- **The Civil Aviation Authority submits the investment of the cafeteria in Queen Noor civil aviation institute at Amman civil airport.** Interested parties may obtain details from the institute within three days from the date of this advertisement.
- **Purchase of 100 mercury lighting units.** Details are obtainable from Deir Alla Municipality. Closing date: 15 October.

Super Deluxe Villas For Rent/Furnished or Unfurnished

A walled house made of three villas each consisting of three bedrooms, three bathrooms, salons (110 sq. metres), with internal and external decorations super deluxe, central heating, telephone, large garden, car parks and warehouse (120 sq. metres).

Opposite the University of Jordan to the West
Call Telephone: 845905

The Iraq pipeline: Is Jordan being bypassed by Saudi Arabia?

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

WITHIN DAYS or weeks at most, the final go-ahead for the \$800 million Iraqi-Saudi pipeline will be given and could jeopardize the alternative project of an Iraqi-Jordanian pipeline linking the K-3 pump station near Haditha in Western Iraq with the port of Aqaba. According to some sources (1) Negotiations for the 900-Km line between Iraq and Jordan might have reached a deadlock on the financial package. Indeed, payments for the \$1,000 million were to be made in kind over 8 years through extra oil deliveries to buyers selected by a group of lending banks. A special condition put by Baghdad was that payments could be interrupted in case of military or political action by Israel. It is known that due to its backing of Iran in the Gulf war, Israel is opposed to the Iraqi-Jordanian line. Under the agreement signed in July between Amman and Iraq, each country is in charge of financing its own portion of the 42-inch pipeline with a capacity of 1 million barrels a day.

In the meantime, contracts are due to be awarded at any time for the line running through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea. Work there is expected to take less than a year and a half (against two years for the Jordanian connection) because of the smaller capacity of the pipe (500,000 barrels a day).

It doesn't mean that the Jordanian-Iraqi project is over but there is still enough capacity in the Saudi petroline Gulf-Red Sea link to accommodate any excess transport requirements by Iraq over their new 500,000 b/d trans-Arabian line. Moreover, Iraq is pumping more crude than ever via Turkey. In a period of lull on the Gulf military front, when the long awaited Iranian offensive seems to have been postponed indefinitely, Baghdad might be tempted to delay further the Jordanian connection. For if it went ahead, it would enable Iraq to export nearly 5 million barrels a day when the war ends. And though considerable revenue might accrue to Iraq, it would certainly damage even more the international oil market.

The two theories

I warned several times before in this column about the consequences of a return to peace in the Gulf area. With over a hundred billion dollars worth of damages to repair, cities to rebuild, plants to put back into production (the case of Basrah's industrial complex), road networks to pay once again, communication systems to restore, both countries will need a lot of money which they can only expect to get via increased oil sales. That can only mean pumping crude as much as possible with a likely combined capacity of 9 million barrels a day.

Well, that is enormous, especially if you compare it to the total output achieved last month by OPEC nations as a whole. In August, total OPEC production reached 16.5 million barrels a day, out of which only 2.9 million came from Iraq and Iran. By adding another 4 million a day, OPEC could wreck the whole international market at a time when world economic prospects don't look so good. Surely, the US

economy has been booming as of late but the most recent quarterly figures do show a marked slowdown. If that latest trend were to continue in the wake of the presidential elections without any substantial adjustment of the highly priced dollar, there is no way the world market will be able to absorb so much crude oil. More than any other factor probably, the current strength of the dollar, which is overvalued by an estimated 20 to 25 per cent on a strict cost comparison basis, might have earned hefty currency income to oil exporters but it was really a mixed blessing.

By rising so much against other currencies, it made crude oil far too expensive to justify any growth in consumption and therefore only served to deflate the market. There might be a short term small recovery for oil demand in early fall, but that will be due only to seasonal factors. Naturally the Gulf war won't end tomorrow morning but it is realistic to expect that peace could come by within the next two years. What will be the state of the oil market then? All will depend on the worldwide economic situation which, under all likelihood, will remain relatively sluggish, if only because of the growing fear looming over the Third World debt.

Only one factor might help to stir growth in the Middle East and Europe in the years to come and that is the massive reconstruction which Iraq and Iran will need to undergo.

The other theory, defended by some prominent Saudi personalities, is that neither Iran nor Iraq will start pumping madly at the end of the war. Not only will serious constraints such as port and loading capacity, pumping stations in bad shape, the demobilization process of the armed forces, the normalisation of essential commodity imports slow down any attempt to maximise pumping but the sheer size of the reconstruction challenge will require considerable time for planning and prepare the basic infrastructure support facilities. The argument is a very good one but certainly doesn't reflect the experience of the 70's during the mad import rush. Good and efficient planning has never been a major characteristic of those two countries, even though (and perhaps because) the control of the state apparatus is so large.

There might be a third theory which falls in between and could cause even more distortion on the world market. The theory, which is probably the most plausible, is that both countries will indeed step up considerably their pumping of crude oil to rebuild cash reserves while preparing for the reconstruction programme. Step number one will be to maximise exports of oil, thus disrupting the balance of supply since crude would not be consumed in greater volume to satisfy added production for exports to Iraq and Iran. Step number two will be the award of fast growing orders for the reconstruction programme. With the port congestion that both outward and inward flows will create, it is likely that each movement will take place at different stages.

The Jordanian alternative

Here lies the importance of alternative routing for both inbound and out-bound goods. If

Iraq could rely on both the Saudi and Jordanian connections, it could step up exports of crude and imports of construction materials faster. But the impact on the oil markets will remain the same. That is a crucial point which Amman and Baghdad will need to consider seriously. After all, it is also Jordan's vested interest in not rocking the boat on the oil market since so much of its labour force works along the Arabian peninsula. Medium-term considerations should be as important as short term ones for the Kingdom. Can Aqaba really handle a tank-farm and a loading terminal 10 to 12 Kms long south of its commercial port without affecting its touristic environment? Moreover, we are not just talking about eight million barrel storage tankers and re-exports of crude, but also the massive imports which might have to flow throughout Jordan to avoid congestion in the northern part of the Gulf.

The task is not impossible but requires careful thought. If played well, the project could be of significant benefit for Jordan.

Notes: Source: Middle East Economic Survey

World's longest pipeline

By Martin Bailey

A \$15 BILLION plan to build the world's longest oil pipeline right across Africa has raised fears of a political scandal in the United States. The proposed 2,200 mile pipeline would run from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, via Sudan, Central African Republic and Cameroon. This would cut the shipping distance to the US, and provide an alternative route from the Middle East shipping lanes, so vulnerable to sabotage and attack.

The proposed African pipeline would handle 4 million barrels a day, one-fifth of OPEC's entire production. Saudi Arabia already has a pipeline from its eastern oil fields to the port of Yanbu. From there the oil would either be shipped or a pipeline built across the Red Sea to Port Sudan.

Two months ago the Trans-African Pipeline Company signed an agreement with the Sudanese government to run 1,100 miles of pipeline through their territory for a \$60 million-a-year royalty fee.

The big question is where the money to build the project will come from. American officials are interested in the scheme, but have not given any financial backing. The major oil companies have shown little enthusiasm for the idea.

But the Trans-African Pipeline Company remains confident that the project will go ahead. After the agreement with Sudan, it announced that construction will begin next year, with completion scheduled for 1987.

4 OCTOBER 1984

A simplicity and skill that reaches to the heart of Indian life

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

IMPRESSIONS OF Indian art that have percolated through to us immediately conjure up images of ornate detail and stylised subjects richly built from a rich heritage and a varied culture. At first sight Professor S. Som's exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre seems remote from such preconceptions but on closer inspection, a thread through to its historical predecessors can be traced and what seems deceptively simple disguises a skillful hand at work in a difficult medium.

It is this challenge of defying the limitations of his materials that inspires Professor Som to the work in watercolour on silk with which he has been absorbed for six years.

On silk, a gentle but durable material, colour spreads, and the painter must strive to control this property by applying many thin layers of thin colour to achieve the desired effect.

With such constant washing, lines inevitably blur into soft horizons and detail moves out of focus, softening the full image yet charging it with an almost chlorophyll atmosphere. Emptied of sharp angles and tones, a realistic scene loses elements of reality.

Everything in the miniatures, their subject, size and application creates a simple intimate pictorial world of maximum appeal. The subjects, mostly children at play, are treated innocently and humbly and it is this quality of innocence and humility that most isolates the Professor's work from any historical context and gives them individuality.

Professor Som belongs to the new Bengal school of realistic art that was founded

at the beginning of the twentieth century. The school was a response to a British influence of artistic realism but had a national bias using local colours and silks and depicting local scenes and festivals.

Simple life

Although the Professor has painted more stylised Indian subjects, his humanitarian views have led him to dismiss not only the obscure intellectual schools of art of the industrialised west which, he maintains, have no relevance to the Indian situation, but also the stylised rendering of religious subjects and traditional festivals of his own country.

"Art should not depart from life," the Professor says and the real life of India is simple and unmechanised. Although India is crowded with superstition and tradition, the Professor finds the remedy for India's social ills not in faith but in its children. He believes children are a symbol of hope in which India's future lies and they are also a reminder of the all powerful cycle in which our lives move.

Where the Professor's work does have links, at least to the earlier Mogul school (the Rajput school dealing with religious subjects only) is his concentration on the human figure in a domestic situation. But the Professor has transferred his subjects from the elaborate and luxurious country world of the Mogul period to that of the present day common man, stripping them in the process of ornamentation, stylisation and hence sophistication. Like earlier art too, his works through symbol and atmosphere tell of an inner reality, but he does not speak with an emotional and dramatic voice, he rather infuses his paintings with a loving paternal concern.

The more garish Batiks stand in sharp contrast to the miniatures — their bold colours, blood reds, burnt oranges and



Professor Sovan Som, left, discusses his work with Indian Ambassador Pyare Lal Santoshi

yellows against black and brazen images have been forced from the artist through the medium.

Less malleable, Batik is a stubborn material that must be waxed dipped and dyed. Colours are limited. Detail if any enlarged.

Here religious symbols, the madonna and child of Christianity and Hindu gods, superstitious symbols such as the owl a bad luck omen and the animated costumed couple decked for the festival serve as ideal subjects in a very difficult medium where all form must be simplified. As images they retain some pictorial interest without the painter having to resort to abstract pattern. But the very use of popular subjects and strong colours brand the batiks more as commercial craftware than thoughtful art.

Standing alone at the exhibition is one watercolour on paper — Arabian Nights. This is an example of Professor Som's work prior to 1978 when he was obliged to abandon such laborious detail through ailing eyesight since when he has created his modern simplistic works.

This exquisite, stylised illustration shows the power of the line which is subdued in his later works in favour of subject. In a relentless pulsation of linear rhythms, curves twist and swirl through every form transporting us into a magical and fantastic landscape.

For those of you who are fascinated by such intricate work you will be pleased to know that Professor Som intends to bring more of these earlier works in a larger exhibition he hopes to bring to Jordan later in the year.

An artist's impressions

Professor Sovan Som continues his assessment of young artists working in Jordan. This week he is discussing the work of brothers Mohammad and Ali Al-Amri and Omer B'soul.

THE AL-AMERI brothers, Mohammad (23) and Ali (22) of Qullait, are self-taught painters. Mohammad is the sports teacher in a village school in the Jordan valley, while Ali is currently doing a course in geology in Kuwait. They have exhibited their work in and outside Jordan and Mohammad participated in this year's Jerash Festival art exhibition.

Their lack of academic training in art is amply substituted in their paintings by a naive charm. They are unpretentious and they paint straight from their hearts. While Mohammad draws heavily on folkloric themes, the younger Ali shows romantic overtones. Moreover, the sensitive geopolitical frontier near their home at Qullait has compelled them to reflect the realities of existence in their artistic output.

The compositional arrangement in Mohammad's painting is marked with a strong individuality. It looks like a page from an ancient book of folklore, torn and space strewn with traditional floral motifs. Lines scratched with a sharp stylus make the heavily crusted wax-pastel make the forms conspicuous and help them stand out.

Arab men and women inhabit his pictorial space. His series on "Freedom" abounds in symbolism. Nude women presents humankind, sometimes the figures of men and women are shown in fragments, down stands for peace, olive tree speaks for prosperity and firmness. Chains show bondage, the snake represents the enemy. The use of the floral motifs of embroidery

to fill empty spaces speaks of the local milieu.

Mohammad's preferred medium is burnt wax-pastel. The olive tree has given him the dusty green, the barren hills the rusty brown, the red is from the blood of the martyrs and likewise all his colours have a certain associative value.

Ali uses oil-based colours. His painting entitled "The Palestinian revolution" has appeared in "Usbo' Jame'at Al-Khali" in colour. It shows a Prometheus-like figure in bondage. Determination is writ large on his face.

Ali believes that all true revolutions face some initial obstacles but victory waits at the end. A gate painted on the horizon bears that significance. The roots of the olive trees hold the separated land together. Yellows, blues, red and greens in his painting are loaded with the oriental exuberance.

I also had the chance to visit Omer B'soul's studio in Irbid. Omer runs a shop and the ante-chamber in the shop provides the space for his studio.

He, too, is a self taught painter with a growing reputation in Jordan. One of Omer's paintings was also hung in the Zeus vault exhibition during this year's Jerash festival.

A familiar set of visual facts in a familiar co-ordination dictates the style and composition and thus in a painting every line carries the painter's personal signature. Omer's earlier set of paintings done in burnt-wax medium was surrealistic in character but now he has overcome that phase. The style he is pursuing at present seemed to me more original. The style is a direct one and bears the strength and verve of folk-art.

Omer feels that a painter must ally himself with the society in which he lives. He paints figures of males and stooped females of north Jordan in their rich traditional costumes. The forms are heavily simplified and sometimes even look archaic.



The work of Omer B'soul

They are sharply contoured. The colours are flat and harmonious. This naive drawing summarizes the mood and feeling of the figures portrayed as they stare directly at the viewers with their penetrating looks.

Omer's painting has a strong national bias and is unaffected by the so-called western modernism. Every inch of his pictorial space speaks of his own land and his intense love for his own people.

Exhibitions to watch for

EXHIBITIONS WITH a difference seem to be the thing for October. British Council has an exhibition of 'The Birds and Wildlife of Jordan.' This is the work of British artists Mr. A. Hunt and Miss J. Pyrah who visited Jordan earlier this year to make a special study of its wildlife. You can see the results of their work from 9 — 25 October at the Council.

If you are interested in the results of a campaign for "the achievement of a new masculine sense of discernment"

you can visit "Between Art and Industry, the Deutscher Werkbund" exhibition at the University of Jordan, Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

The exhibition is being shown in co-operation with the Goethe Institute and shows the product of the Werkbund movement which encouraged artists to collaborate with artisans and manufacturers to produce quality goods and to fight against the production of rubbish. The exhibition will run from 13 — 19 October.

architecture

Designing for the megacities

Indian architect fights 'glass towers in the desert'

Indian designer Charles Correa, recently honoured with a gold medal award in London, believes the answer to urban housing demands lies in the use of traditional forms and in making an alliance with nature.

By Neil Harris

THE EXPLOSIVE demand for cheap housing in bursting Third World cities can be met, according to Indian planner Charles Correa. But the solution, he says, lies in the use of traditional remedies, not in the nature-defeating gadgetry of the West.

He points to the Gulf as an example of how not to build. "What is happening in the Third World today, particularly the Gulf, is people building glass towers in the middle of the desert. It is a slap in the face of their ancestry. It could," he said in an interview, "be Houston, Texas."

UN statisticians predict there will be 60 Third World megacities (cities of more than 4 million people) by the end of the century. Mexico City is projected to grow from 15 millions in 1980 to 26 millions in 2000. Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 13 millions to 24. Calcutta from 10 to 17. Bombay from 9 to 16 and Seoul from 9 to 14.

The demand for inexpensive but humane housing that such growth causes can be answered, Correa believes, by the warm climate of most developing nations, by migrant skills and the application of classical techniques in which nature is sought as a partner, not fought as an enemy.

Correa recently became the first Third World architect and planner to win the

prestigious Gold Medal award of the Royal Institute of British Architects, when he was awarded the honour for 1984.

He sat in traditional dress at the Institute's 150th anniversary celebrations and heard Britain's Prince Charles lambaste architects for "glass stumps" designs which, he said, destroyed the London skyline and flouted the feelings of the people.

It's a subject close to Correa's heart, for he inspired and helped design a new city for his native Bombay across the old town's harbour.

His abhorrence of soulless box architecture imported from the West and his love for using space sensually have led to consultancies on projects in Peru, Libya, Venezuela and Tanzania that affected hundreds of thousands of people.

With the Universities of Bombay and Michigan and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his background, Correa talks fluently and knowledgeably about problems of the East and the West.

Between 1975 and 1983, he chaired Bombay's housing, urban renewal and ecology board, and is a board member of New Bombay's city and industrial development corporation.

Correa has long studied classical design and is well aware of the flair of the poor everywhere for survival on cheap materials. He seeks to harness the climate instead of building fortresses against na-

ture, the kind he deplors in northern nations and cool climates.

"If you look at the way people lived for generations in the Third World, they used open-to-sky space," he said.

"The way people built in the past is usually highly intelligent and very pragmatic, especially the housing."

His ideal Third World city would have terraces, courtyards, verandahs, graded facades and open land in tune with nature; it would be efficient through energy-passive designs, which by their very shape deal with heat losses and heat gains.

He points to wind catchers on houses in Iran and Pakistan that force air down humidifying channels. His schemes for New Bombay have been praised for using solar energy and biogas.

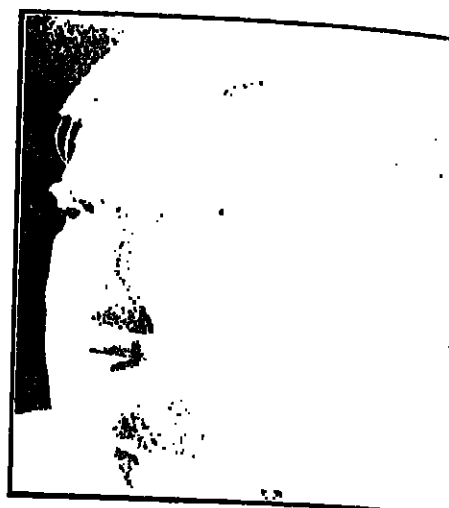
Correa refuses to hold architects solely responsible for the expensive nightmares he attacks.

"The clients, the society, must take the responsibility. They go to Houston and see terrible architecture, and want to emulate it."

"A room has a production cost and courtyards have a production cost. You have a trade-off. In most cases, it is better to have a courtyard."

For many Third World families, cooking, sleeping and entertaining requires neither four scaled walls, nor homes stacked on top of each other like matchboxes, nor air-conditioning.

Such projects, says Correa, enrich contractors and banks, whereas low-rise housing tends to benefit masons, small



Charles Correa

builders and other craftsmen available in the bazaar sector of an economy, where rural migrants are seeking work.

Correa is internationally known for his public low-cost housing, but has also worked on projects allowing him to explore space with less frenetic pressures, such as the Gandhi Memorial Museum in Ahmedabad. This placed open-sided pavilions alongside each other on the site of the ashram used by Gandhi between 1917 and 1930.

He has also designed for the rich — luxurious apartments in Bombay, beach resorts and a hotel in Goa — and by the mid-1980s will have created a personal bridgehead in the very heart of the Western world.

Correa is designing a new Indian mission to the United Nations in Manhattan, where sweltering heat hardens into freezing winters and where, fittingly, people of all climates and traditions converge.

(Compass features)

Pavements for people

ONE OF Charles Correa's people-oriented plans for improved urban living was a design for pavements in Bombay that would accommodate hawkers and pedestrians by day and sleepers at night. The project was outlined in the book, Charles Correa (*), from which the following is excerpted:

In the crowded centres of Indian cities, pavements are used much more intensively than those in the West. During the day they are crowded with hawkers, so that pedestrians are forced onto the road (thus incapacitating the traffic lanes).

As evening falls, the hawkers gather their possessions and go home, to be replaced by people unfolding their bedding for a night's rest.

These night people are... mostly domestic servants and office boys who have to share a room in their places of work. They have developed a pattern of living which uses a room for keeping belongings and city pavements for sleeping at night.

It is a pattern which allows them to economise on their living expenses, and thus maximise the monthly remittances they send to their families back in the villages.

What is dismaying is not that they sleep outdoors, but that they have to do so

under unhygienic conditions, with the public walking right amongst them.

This project recommended to the Bombay Municipal Corporation an experimental modification to one of Bombay's principal streets, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, in order to deal more adequately with both these phenomena — the hawkers during the day and the sleepers at night.

What was proposed was a line of platforms, two metres wide and half a metre high, with water taps placed at appropriate intervals of 30 metres.

During the day these platforms would be used by the hawkers, thus clearing the pavements and the arcade for pedestrians (the platforms would also act as a safety barrier between the pedestrians and the vehicular traffic).

In the evening at about sunset, the taps would be turned on and the platforms washed clean by municipal sweepers. They would then provide convenient places for people to sleep, out of the path of any pedestrians walking home at night.

The project was never implemented.

(*) Published by Concept Media, 19 Tanglin Road, Singapore 1024.



TO SAVE London from disastrous flooding is the first priority, of course, of the extraordinary-looking Greater London Council Thames Barrier across the Thames, just beyond Greenwich. But as a striking new landmark, the Thames Barrier has also become a tourist attraction since it was opened to the public in spring 1984.

4 OCTOBER 1984

arts



HESIODE
THEOGONIE
Illustration by
GEORGES BRAQUE



MARC CHAGALL
POÈMES
GALLERIE CHAGALL, 100 RUE DE LA HARPE
PARIS 5

French illustrations have a special flair

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to The Star

WHAT DO surrealists Dali and Miro have in common with cubist Braque, Realist Leger and Fauvist Matisse, besides being world renowned painters? A stop at the French Cultural Centre this week will answer the question.

The collection covers the period from 1932-1973.

Jordanians will be the first people in the Middle East to view a collection of some of the world's most famous artists' original works under one roof. It is not, however, an exhibition of paintings, but of French book illustrations.

"This is the most important exhibition we've had this year," says Centre Director Jany Bourdais. While on holding in France in the summer he collected the materials for the exhibition which is sponsored by the National Committee of French Book Illustrations in co-operation with the National Library of France.

Only one of the artists in the original collection is missing among the crowd. Picasso's works are on tour in Europe so his illustrations were borrowed from the collection.

Mr Bourdais explained that the purpose

behind the exhibition is to introduce the Jordanian public to yet another aspect of French culture.

Book illustrating in France dates back to 1478, but it wasn't until Manet and the Impressionist movement in the last century that artists actually signed their names, collaborated directly with the writer, and in essence became the "co-author." This new concept dropped the idea of "the illustrated book" and paved the way for "the book of artists," Bourdais said.

Manet stands out as the first artist to take the step when, in 1874, he illustrated 'Le Fleuve' by Charles Cros. In 1875 he illustrated Mallarme's translation of the Edgar Allan Poe story 'The Raven'.

Toulouse Lautrec followed Manet with his work for Jules Renard's 'Les Histoires Naturelles'.

In 1931 Pablo Picasso used watercolours to illustrate Balzac's 'Le Chef D'Oeuvre Inconnu' and Ovide's 'Les Metamorphoses'.

Each illustration is part of a limited series. The technique used to print the drawings and paintings entails lithography whereby a stone is employed to reproduce the images. The books themselves are rare collector's items as the maximum

number of each work printed is one hundred.

The exhibition pleases all audiences from those who are familiar with all of the 22 artists to those who just enjoy viewing works of art. Miro's colourful, child-like paintings, Leger's designs of the masses and Dali's surrealist approach to Don Quixote are sure to please the eye. Sculptor Maillol also adds his touch with charcoal drawings of nudes that would come alive if set to chisel and stone.

Matisse uses his characteristic clear and rapid lines to produce his images while Danoyeur de Segonzac offers delight-

ful drawings of provincial French life.

Ironically, neither the editors of the original fifteenth century works nor of the current French Centre exhibition, were French. Two of the better known fifteenth century editors Matthias Husz and Adam Steinschaber were German while in the modern era Albert Skira and D.H. Kahnweiler are Swiss. Switzerland, Geneva to be precise, is also the publishing centre for illustrated books of quality.

Don't miss it unless you happen to be planning a visit to Damascus which is the next stopping point for the exhibition when it leaves after 10 October.

Iraqi painters draw on life's darker sides

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

AT THE Iraqi exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre this week is a rather disturbing collection of gloomy, aggressive paintings that seem to say no to beauty and fine detail and yes to an ugly expressionism relieved only by some experiments in colour and traditional bedouin scenes.

If this is a cross section of what is happening in Iraqi art today it is evident that a particular Arab school has yet emerged. The styles ranging from murky abstraction to realism and what styles have been borrowed, built-up or merged have not really been absorbed or developed. What the exhibition does tell us is that the long war is taking its toll and eating through to the culture, yet despite this, experiments are taking place in technique and positive attempts are being made to find a new Arab identity, be it on an individual level.

Central to the traditional Arabic art of calligraphy (of which some excellent examples are on display) is the line and its rhythmic control.

In this exhibition, line is ousted by colour, or debauched images, but where

lines are dominant one could say the artist has tried to weld his traditions with the modern.

This is true of Faraj Abwar's harbour scene where the sea, houses, trees, skyline and sky are united by crisscrossing and curving lines in a geometric fashion yet leave the scene recognisably intact.

This odd fusion of representational art with dominating lines is also apparent in the bedouin tents of Al Sheikh. Although here the whole painting is not united by line (the rounded doll-like figures remaining outside the tent pattern) the tents dip and curve like Arabic writing.

Other artists seek to develop an Arab image by taking a traditional scene and erasing the lines from it, hence the camels of Turki end up as thick splashes in desert hues, and Jobaselman's bedouin become necklaces of colour.

Armal Al Bayti tries to solve the problem in his two paintings by weaving external things that to him denote the Arab world such as horses, domes and the sea, into segments of patterns from traditional Arabic costume.

Daroubi takes the whole thing further by painting his boat, sea, skyline and sky

in a geometric maze of colour that packs the images and reflections away in colourful horizontal lozenges that have a feel of line with lines being absent.

Boats

Boats in this exhibition emerge generally as a symbol of a simpler life, a life that has been absorbed by the new. There are lonely boats and their rowers in the two harbour scenes and one painting is nostalgically devoted to three boats stranded on a beach. The boat links us to the sea, a symbol for the creative feminine principle (the only one in the exhibition as the general tone is very masculine).

Two abstract sea pictures are boiling frothy deluges of cool greens and blues that the artist invites us to lose ourselves in which Qudayer Sharkachi's masculine mechanical sea and robot fishermen with their startled despairing eyes all painted in sickly greys and yellows, warns us that even fear and oppression have reached the all powerful sea.

This feeling of oppressive weight, fear and grief occurs in several pictures in dif-

ferent forms. Amin Abas's crouching figure cooped up like a frightened animal in a cell has staring eyes that peer through a weighty vault of heavy wood and stone. Salim Adaba uses colour and abstracts to express weight, a cold block of solid blue literally pushes a shadowy man and his scratchy graffiti out of the bottom of the painting. Wajdy Saudi Kabi's cipher, devoid of colour, (drugs of brown are smeared across the canvas) and devoid of line, (coffins and bars are traced on the surface) is the ultimate of gloom and doom.

Only Dabdoub's weeping vulvular women who have been freed from their chains are lighter but they too are over-seer by canons and clouds which remind us of old religious paintings where cherubs resided in the heavens — unfortunately in these heavens the cherubs have been replaced by the machinery — an ominous symbol of what is now presiding.

One of the most striking features of the exhibition is that it lacks any figurative drawing or references to natural forms, the artists are not looking to nature for their symbols but to buildings, boats and man made forms.

JOHN COLE

Friends of Archaeology

AN OVERNIGHT trip with beds! The Friends are going south with their first trip for October. The group will leave for Azraq on Thursday afternoon 11 October and spend the night at the Government Guesthouse. On Friday 12 October Andrew Garrard and Alison Betts will lead a visit to the rock art, prehistoric arts and the splendid scenery of the Black Desert east of Azraq.

If you are interested in the trip you must get in touch with Mrs. Olson (tel. 95913) to make your accommodation reservation by Friday 5 October. Prices are very reasonable at JD 8,800 a double, JD 5,000 a single, extra bed JD 3,000.

This is a high clearance vehicle trip and Mrs. Olson will also be co-ordinating transport so please contact her promptly if you need a ride or can offer one. And don't forget to bring lunch for Friday.

Second trip for the month is to Wadi Al-Hasa, a two-hour drive from Amman. Dr. Jeffrey Clark, who is an authority on the stone-age excavations in the area, will lead the tour. High clearance vehicles are not necessary but don't forget to bring plenty of water -- and your lunch!

Meet at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8 am. Friday 26 October.

The Friends of Archaeology is a cultural organization devoted to the promotion of archaeology in Jordan. Anyone interested in learning more about the history and archaeology of Jordan is welcome to join. For further information contact Mrs. Theresa Wegelius, tel. 42467.

But is it art, ask the ladies

The members of Amman's Home and Garden Club received quite an artistic education at their meeting last Monday, the first since the summer holidays, as guest speaker was artist Tawfiq Al-Sayyed.

After tea and refreshments the meeting was opened with a speech from the president, Mrs. Jacqueline Fakhoury who introduced the artist and gave a briefing of his life and welcomed the ladies present. After the lecture the 100 ladies present had the chance to feed their curiosity about aspects of art which were unclear to them through an open discussion, with the artist.

The main subject of the discussions was abstract art, its meaning, if it had any, and how to evaluate it. Here the artist made clear the fact that when an abstract painting is considered, many other factors and aspects of the artist's life should also be taken into consideration, in order to be able to evaluate it fairly. According to Mr. Sayyed, abstract art is the fruit of many years of artistic experience and education.

He also defined the other factors to be considered such as the nature of the canvas and the chemistry of colours, since these play a great role in determining the age and origins of a painting.

The artist's ideas didn't appeal to all the ladies present and some of the artists among them, such as Mrs. Sabahat Rishdan, who got involved in series discussion with the lecturer when she disagreed with some of what he was saying.

At the end of the discussion, which lasted about an hour and a half, the artist thanked the president and the club members for giving him the opportunity to discuss art and expressed his readiness to give art lessons to those ladies who would like to learn more.

In an interview with The Star, the president, Mrs. Fakhoury gave a brief history of the club. She said it is one of the oldest clubs here in Jordan and was started by the wives of the American experts who were at the IIA location on a USAID project, their aim was to help the urban Jordanian women and to encourage them to beautify their homes and country.

age them to beautify their homes and country.

"That was in the 1950s," says Mrs. Fakhoury, "then the club was gradually taken by Jordanian women, but it wasn't registered formally until two years ago, when I became president and thought it was time to legalize our efforts, and put ourselves into the right gear to carry out our activities."

The main aim of the club, according to Mrs. Fakhoury is to promote sensible household management, to encourage the woman to beautify the home, family and country, and to extend international friendships through co-operation with other foreign clubs and through programme exchange.

The profits they gather from their activities, all go to charities including the Dar El Salaam, orphanages and teaching needy children. "We didn't have any profits until Jacqueline became president," says Mrs. Fakhoury, "one of the earliest 1950s members."

CALENDAR

Iraqi Cultural Week

The Royal Cultural Centre presents Iraqi Cultural Week. Exhibitions of Iraqi books, handicrafts and painting will continue until Sunday 7 October.

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents 'Livres Illustres Français (1932-1973)'. Includes work by Braque, Derain, Matisse, Roualt, Villon, Dali, Leger and Miro.

Continues until Wednesday 10 October.

The British Council presents 'The Birds and Wildlife of Jordan' an exhibition of paintings by Mr. A. Hunt and Miss J. Pryor.

Tuesday 9 October until Thursday 25 October.

Films

The American Centre presents 'The Great Gatsby' (92 minutes) starring Robert Redford, Mia Farrow and Karen Black.

Tuesday 9 October at 8.00 pm and Thursday 11, Wednesday 17 and Thursday 18 October at 7.00 pm.

The Goethe Institute presents 'Imperativ' a 1981 film by Krzysztof Zanussi starring Robert Powell, Brigitte Fosser, Leslie Caron and Mathias Habich.

Wednesday 10 October at 8.00 pm.

The French Cultural Centre presents 'Les 400 Coups' the classic 1959 Francois Truffaut film starring Jean-Pierre L aud.

Thursday 11 and Saturday 13 October at 7.45 pm.

Bazaar

An international bazaar to raise funds for the Mabaret Umm Al-Hussein (Umm Al-Hussein Orphanage) will take place in the Banquet Hall at King Hussein Youth City.

Wednesday 10 October from 11.00 am to 6.00 pm.

Archaeology trip

The Friends of Archaeology are planning a weekend trip to Azraq on Thursday, Friday 11 and 12 October. See Friends of Archaeology column for details.

Theatre workshop

The Royal Cultural Centre and the Royal Theatre Club are offering a 10 day workshop in mime, clowning and theatre masks with professional instructors from the United States. For more details call the RCC programming section tel. 669026 or 815510.

Auditions

The Royal Theatre Club is auditioning for musicians, actors and actresses of all ages for its forthcoming production of the musical 'Oliver'. Auditions will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre on Wednesday 10 and Thursday 11 October between 6.00 and 8.00 pm. For more details call 671392.

Concert

The Royal Cultural Centre presents a concert by Jordan's Armenian 'Sevan' band. The band will present songs in Armenian and six other languages. Saturday 6 October at 4.00 pm.

A Rum do down south

Will the magic of Lawrence of Arabia's Wadi Rum hold up under close scrutiny? A group of four mountain climbers coming all the way from the United Kingdom is about to find out. They saw the great Peter O'Toole epic and couldn't resist the urge to climb the rugged mountains shown in the film.

They are now in Jordan at the invitation of the Tourism Authority and will not only climb the mountains but are also planning to map walking and climbing routes for a guide book.

The group members are all experienced and dedicated mountain climbers. Tony Howard, DI Taylor and Michael Shaw were first drawn to the secrets of mountains from their home town in England's Peak District when they were still in their teens.

Alan Baker's story is different. He was an avid cyclist from London and happened to cycle his way to North Wales. It was there that he had the first taste of mountain climbing and at once sold his bicycle, bought a pair of climbing boots with the money. That was some thirty years ago and, as he puts it, he has never owned a cycle since.

The group intends to stay in Jordan from six to eight weeks. They will spend the first couple of weeks looking at the various mountains in Jordan and the rest of the time they will climb those they think might have suitable routes and paths for the general visitor.

The group explained that there are several types of mountain climbing. Bouldering requires young people who can perform gymnastic movements while climbing relatively low boulders. Crag climbing has several subdivisions as it can mean climbing sea cliffs, mountain faces or other erect surfaces which can be climbed within a day.

Alpine climbing involves climbing to the upper level of the alpine trees and the term mountaineering is applied to climbing the Andes, Alps and the Himalayas. Desert climbing is a relatively new category in mountain climbing and the few desert climbers are located in the deserts of the United States.

The basic rule for mountain climbing is that there should be at least two climbers together who between the two of them can carry the safety equipment, water bottles, ropes, harnesses and other equipment. Equipment usually weighs no less than 15 kilograms for each climber and the weight increases with the duration of the climb.

But what is the magic that captivates mountain climbers once and again -- forcing them to break social strings and commitments for 2-3 months a year for every weekend to tread the unknown paths of a mountain?

"That is a difficult question to answer," Michael says. "You of life and you just pick up and go."

Tony explained that frequent falls are natural, "but when you are scared out of your mind, and it is the sudden stop that hurts most," he says. "Plus the fear of falling -- a deep anger there are times when you wish you were back home -- at home, you can't wait to get to the mountains."

It is the mother of three teenagers, but her life as a fulltime mountaineer is disrupted when the mountains call.



Wadi Rum, new challenge for a group of dedicated climbers

"When I began climbing mountains at 15, I was among the very few women climbers. No-one liked us then. Fortunately, the number of women climbers is increasing, but I still get rude remarks from friends, comments such as 'Oh, there she goes again, doing her own thing and just picked up and left'. But she says 'being in the mountains gives you a lot of independence and the sense of survival. It also teaches you to be very, very patient. This helps when you are back to civilization."

And how do they feel when they are back to urban life? "We want to go back, and begin planning for our next excursion," DI says.



Her Majesty Queen Zela, patron of the Mabaret Umm Al-Hussein

Anyone with an interest in handicrafts has a treat in store on Wednesday 10 October. There will be an international bazaar in the Banquet Hall at King Hussein Youth City with a special selection of handicraft from around the world. Exotic silks, ceramics, china, silver etc. will all be on sale to raise funds for the Mabaret Umm Al-Hussein (the Umm Al-Hussein boys orphanage).

The Bazaar will run from 11.00 am to 6.00 pm but sales are sure to be brisk so an early start is advisable.

Who is the best looking man in town this week? Folk at the San Rock Hotel say it is undoubtedly Lebanese singer Raja Badr who will be providing part of the entertainment for their Lebanese Festival which runs for 4 to 10 October.

Raja will be appearing nightly along with Nasser Makhoul's folkloric troupe. Guests will be able to enjoy their show and enjoy a delicious supper prepared by Lebanese chefs flown from Lebanon for the occasion.

Other specialties available at the hotel will be a textile and clothing show with the latest Lebanese fashions, a joint Lebanese-Jordanian painting exhibition

The Far Side

By GARY LARSON



a selection of traditional Lebanese handicrafts. You can also catch up on the tourist delights of Lebanon through video films which will be shown regularly throughout the week.

But sorry ladies, we have to add that the handsome Raja will be accompanied throughout his stay here by his wife Suad Zela, who is also a singer.

Still, we can always dream.

A June Ramadan caused the British Ladies of Amman annual summer ball to be held in autumn this year -- but the weather was so good no-one really noticed.

The ball, which was held last week in the garden of the ambassador's residence, also turned out to be a farewell for departing Ambassador Sir Alan Urwick and Lady Urwick who are off to a new posting in Cairo.

President of the British Ladies, Patricia Bailey presented the Urwick's with a farewell present on behalf of the group and then it was on with the party.

The 140 guests dined heartily off the excellent buffet, and danced happily until the wee small hours. Perhaps autumn is just the perfect time for a summer bill.

JORDAN NATIONAL RALLY

THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF JORDAN

٩ تشرين ثاني ١٩٨٤
9 NOVEMBER 1984



The French Ambassador in Amman, opened the new 'Air France' offices in Amman/Sh-meisani, in the presence of the deputy director of Air France in the Middle East and Africa, Mr. Jack de Camp.

The opening ceremony was attended by directors of travel agencies, directors of Arab and foreign airlines in Amman, Alia officials, members of the French community and men of the press.

A reception was held at the Ambassador hotel following the opening ceremony.

16 Tawana Vassilakis
17 Gail Winer

SURELY YOU have been some day in an office where the person you want to see has the kind of job that makes you wait and wait before you can get what you came to see him for. It is the kind of office whose occupant is surrounded by papers and phones that keep ringing continuously. People come in and out inquiring for information and the person is caught between the phone's ringing and the employer's calling from the inside to ask whether things to be checked or chased up are done yet.

Miss Lana Bisharat, who is in charge of the activities and programmes in the YWCA, occupies this kind of office. Upon her shoulders lies the responsibility of coordinating the activities of the youth, scholarships, programmes, and educational committees of the YWCA. Lana said that the YWCA's motto is to take care of the soul and the brain as well as the body. To serve this purpose, the YWCA organizes lectures, presents films and holds discussions on them. It also offers cooking courses, entertainment programmes and visits to several public places in Jordan.

In keeping all fit, the YWCA organizes different kinds of exercise classes and it has newly established a tennis court for the lovers of this game. The children also have their share in participating in the YWCA's various activities as the nursery school opens its doors during the summer holiday to offer the children with programmes to help them spend their time in taking up the hobbies they like.

The YWCA's activities are not only restricted to its members but also extends outside its premises. The YWCA, said Lana, organizes parties twice a year. Such parties are held to host an artist or dedicated to the celebration of a national event or cultural features.

In addition to her job in the YWCA, young Lana Bisharat enjoys a hobby which is not very common in Jordan and which she practises with great enthusiasm. She participates in fashion shows as a model. She is particularly interested in parading special dresses in very special fashions.



Lana Bisharat modelling a traditional costume in "Jordan Through the Ages" show

shows such as those depicting our culture and heritage.

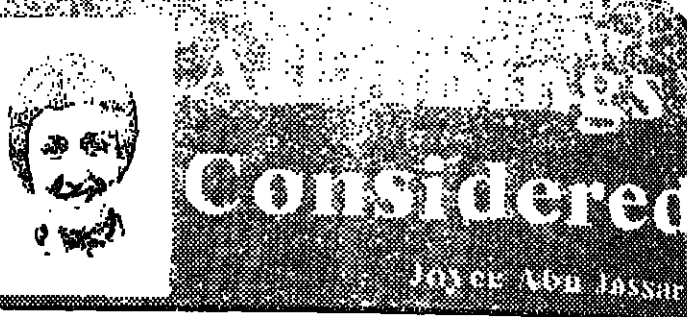
Lana's first experience in modeling came in 1980 when she was still a student at the University of Jordan. Her first show was her biggest hit. It was the "Jordan Through the Ages" show in which she and some other friends participated at Al Hussein Sports City before His Majesty King Hussein.

The show was also performed in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Arabs in America were fascinated with it, Lana said. Fervent applause could be heard from the audience. Some even cried as they listened to a popular national song. This special show which presented dresses from the times of the Nabateans, Muslims, Umayyads and Romans was also performed in Iraq. It also presented modern dresses and popular ones with painting on them instead of the

ordinary embroidery. Lana still remembers some startling events from the Iraqi trip. At one time all the lights went out in the back stage, but luckily there was no panic and things went on wonderfully, she said.

People in Jordan have many misconceptions about modeling, Lana said. It really depends on the girl to change people's minds, she added. There should be someone to lead the way and what helped her more was her parents' support as they did not create any obstacles in her way when she began modeling.

Although Lana got her B.A. in Sociology from the University of Jordan, she is working in fields far from her specialization. She loves both her job and her hobby; the latter gives her better chances to meet different people and form good relations with them; while the first helps her acquire various kinds of experiences.



Those who care

I SHALL never forget the couple who lived across the street from my grandmother. He was a short, sturdily-built man in denim overalls, a faded blue shirt, with a weathered fedora clamped firmly on his head. She was a tall woman with a large bosom and neatly combed hair that never showed an errant strand escaping from firm round bun at the nape of her neck. Her apron was always spotless. When she stood next to her husband his hat would barely come level with her broadly braced shoulder.

They had immigrated in their youth from Italy to California to settle and raise seven children, all of whom grew to robust adulthood. All of them except the baby. The baby was all right for the first year, getting to crawl and sit by himself, but then he seemed to regress until he had little more control over his body than a three-month old baby. Finally he was unable to sit alone but had to have pillows stacked on each side of him to keep him upright.

He continued to grow in spite of what must have been a deterioration in his nervous system. He had a full set of teeth but had to be fed from a bottle because he could only suck and could not master the movements needed for chewing. His parents cared for him with unstinting devotion although they were bewildered. He had a name but they called him "the baby".

"We don't know why God has made our baby this way," the mother said. "Perhaps He is angry at us for some reason." But every day she bathed her baby, and fed him, and worried that he might not be warm enough or that he was not comfortable in some way.

When the baby was about thirteen years old, friends of the couple told them, "You are both getting older and it must be difficult to care for this child. Put him in a nursing home where there is a professional staff to do this." After much coaxing, they finally took his advice, and then only saw their child on week-end visits. Then, one weekend, the mother noticed that her baby had bruises on his arm and down his right side. Had he fallen out of his bed and been injured? Had someone struck him? It didn't matter to his mother. He had been injured, even so slightly.

She sat down on a bench in the hallway and folded her unyielding arms over her imposing bosom. "I will not move from this place until you have given me back my baby," she announced to the nursing staff. Father, mother and baby left later that afternoon, with her saying, "Never again."

In time lifting the baby caused a back injury to the mother which she overcame by wearing an old-fashioned corset reinforced with steel ribbing, putting it on in the morning before rising from bed and removing it just before she slept. She made soup every day that could be poured into a soft drinks bottle for the baby to suckle. Arthritis in her knees slowed her step, but her devotion to caring for his needs seldom caused him to call for attention in his now baritone voice.

Rheumatism in the father's hands slowed him also but did not prevent him from daily carefully warming water in a small pan and placing it on a tray along with brush, a mug and razor to shave his son.

The parents protected their baby from curious eyes throughout all those years until finally he died at the age of thirty-three years, a much longer life than perhaps he would have lived if he had stayed in an institution.

Would you believe it?

WORKERS in Sri Lanka's tea estates who underwent sterilisation have a problem — their wives are still having children. The women describe their continued happy events as "an act of God," according to the state-run Daily News.

But the health and population committee of the Nuwara Eliya area is not satisfied with their explanation and has ordered an investigation, the newspaper added.

An area physician, Dr. Gamini Premaratne, said he had examined four or five men who had complained and found that the vasectomy operations had been carried out properly.

An official said the pregnancies could lead to a drop in the acceptance of vasectomy as a method of family planning — Reuter.

(London News Service.)

New clue on premature ageing

By Christine Doyle

SCIENTISTS HAVE pinpointed precise areas in the brain that appear to cause the memory loss of Alzheimer's Disease, a baffling and incurable illness which strikes thousands in the prime of life with progressive senility.

The damage appears to be confined to narrow swathes of cells towards the front of the brain in key areas associated with making and computing memories. Experimentally, destruction of this part of the brain produces permanent memory and learning damage.

The new evidence, which suggests that a type of brain "torpedo" occurs, cutting through and damaging strips of sensitive memory cells, but leaving surrounding cells in tact, is reported in the 14 September issue of Science which shows that people who died of Alzheimer's Disease

have reduced levels of protein circulating in the brain. However, like the chicken and the egg, it is not established that the damaged cells lead to reduced levels of protein or vice versa.

The defective layers of cells were discovered following autopsies on five people who died from the disease. The precise patterning of the damage apparently surprised the researchers. In the past, most medical workers have linked the progressive memory deterioration and confusion to a wider network of affected cells scattered throughout the brain.

This finding of a specific defect could prove crucial to greater understanding of how Alzheimer's takes its toll, and perhaps also to more insight into memory itself. (Even within the area of the brain affected the disease was selective with some layers of information and memory cells affected and others

spared.) Five patients who died from other causes did not show brain abnormalities.

The findings do not suggest a cure for the disease but they strengthen theories that the devastation may be caused by a so-called "slow virus" over a period of time. Two other viruses, known to attack selective areas of the central nervous system, are those causing poliomyelitis and herpes ophthalmicus.

There has been an explosion of public interest in Alzheimer's in recent years as the disease came out of the closet to be recognized as a specific illness, rather than "premature" senility. Books and features on how to cope with affected relatives abound.

In the US, with increasing emphasis on an ageing population, Alzheimer's has also become a "political" illness, with congressmen continually urging more funds for research.

(London News Service.)

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 4th October, 1984

CAPRICORN — December
21st to January 19th



You appear to have an average week ahead of you. In your working life, a colleague who is in a higher position than yourself should help you by some well deserved praise. This in turn will make your outlook seem brighter, and at the same time, this will make you feel more secure than you have felt for some time past. An emotional association which has had its ups and downs in the past should right itself this week, and bring much more happiness and great contentment.

AQUARIUS — January
20th to February 18th



You should keep your eyes and ears open because there should be two very exciting points arising this week, and if you are prepared to accept these as they come, you will be extremely happy. One to do with work, and the other in your home life, but you must guard against expecting too much just at the present time. You should also find yourself meeting up again with someone to whom you were extremely attracted.

PISCES — February
19th to March 20th



There could be a temporary change taking place around you which may worry you a little, but this is really quite unnecessary, as it could turn out to be much more help than you now think. You could find yourself in a position to re-start a friendship which has been going through some difficult periods. Try your best not to be impatient, for there is little doubt that this could once again become a very promising association.

ARIES — March
21st to April 20th



The highlight of your coming week appears to be an extremely agreeable surprise of a financial nature which should come your way, and quite unexpectedly so. You may also find yourself being called upon to do a little strenuous entertaining which may prove a little tiring for you. Nevertheless, the outcome of this should be both beneficial and happy for you. Steer clear of any arguments which may take place at work — you will not be involved.

TAURUS — April
21st to May 20th



You have a reasonable week ahead of you, with a definite upward trend financially. You could find that you would be wise to allow yourself to be guided by an older person, however much you may not want to, for their experience could be invaluable for your future. The portents are that a domestic situation which has not been going too well of late should straighten itself out during this week. Healthwise, everything should be O.K.

GEMINI — May
21st to June 20th



You could find yourself giving some new ideas to a colleague this week, and by their accepting these suggestions and putting them to good use, you will find that you have made a good and lasting friendship. Just as long as you allow your imagination full scope, particularly where a social event is concerned, you should be very pleased with the outcome. You may have to make your mind up about whether or not to renew a rental or lease.

Birthday Greetings to You. All the indications are that you could find yourself just a little tired during the coming month, due to a recent rushed and busy period. This in turn could make you rather inclined to be just a little snappy with your colleagues. My advice is to try, however, to keep your good humour as far as possible. This way, you will see that the situation will improve very soon.

Where your working life is concerned, from the middle of December, you can expect much more co-operation from associates around you, plus an opportunity which leaves you on your own to prove an idea of yours, which in turn should bring you high praise.

On the domestic scene, all appears to go smoothly, although you may find that you have to be firm with a rather head-strong youngster around you.

Birthday Greetings to You. All things should go well for you this year. A close friend who, from past experience, you have found to possess unusually sharp foresight, could try to introduce you to a new way of making things more comfortable for you, both financially and domestically for the future. My feeling is that their ideas will be very well worth you while listening to.

Even though at the moment, your cash position may be a little low, and could continue to be this way during November and December, this is not permanent by any means, and your pleasure in other directions should be extremely high.

In the romantic field, a member of the opposite sex, of whom you are fond, will want to make plans for a holiday next year, and you will be feeling very happy regarding this.

Birthday Greetings to You. You could find that you will be spending quite a lot of your spare time during the next few months with a member of the opposite sex, who is extremely ambitious, and who will want to bring you in on their ideas for future finances.

All the indications for the coming twelve months do indeed seem very bright for you, and the absence of a colleague at work, through illness, should indeed give you a lucky break, around February period, and help you to start reaping the benefits of your past very hard work. This in turn should help the financial side along a little.

One point, however, this is not a period for gambling, as this could cause bad feeling for you domestically.

It will be just as well for you to bear in mind, and be advised that it is going to be your own personality which will pay you dividends this year.

CANCER — June
21st to July 21st



A much calmer week lies ahead of you, and therefore, it would be advisable for you to get as much work done as possible, both in the home, and at work. You can expect an unlooked for visitor who gives you some extra work, but at the same time, their happy personality will more than make up for this. A new acquaintance that you have met recently, could do a great deal towards making your week successful and enjoyable.

LEO — July
22nd to August 21st



You may have to start your week off with a certain amount of caution, and would be well advised to try your best to stay out of an argument between two people around you, however much they may want to draw you into it. This should be one of your gayest weeks for quite some time past, and you should be able to spend a great deal of your leisure hours with very happy people around you. You would be well advised not to gamble this week.

VIRGO — August
22nd to September 21st



A younger person will come through a test or examination much better than was at first thought, which should make you feel very proud. A gift which someone brings you from quite a distance should really delight you, but may need some slight attention. You may feel that you are not quite up to your usual standard at the beginning of the week, but by Wednesday, affairs should take an upward trend and be much more in your favour.

LIBRA — September
22nd to October 21st



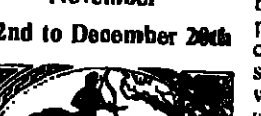
With the help of a close relative, you may find that you are able to make a change away from your usual normal routine, which could result in your having an extremely busy week, but also a very satisfactory one. A surprise visit from an old friend could be the reason for celebration, and some arrangements for a future excursion could be discussed. A person you are really fond of may need pushing a little this week.

SCORPIO — October
23rd to November 21st



Try to remember that any future changes which you may have in mind, you should really attempt to get well settled and put down on paper before you try to discuss these with a partner, either at home or at business during this week, otherwise, your ideas could appear to be muddled and confused, and may not hold the interest that they warrant. There is little doubt that this is an energetic week for your opposite number.

SAGITTARIUS — November
22nd to December 21st



A quite exciting proposition in the business field could be put to you or someone who is very dear to you, by a person in an influential position during this week. This could be a wonderful opportunity for you both, so do not stand for interference from others on this score. Your week should really be full of variety for you, and things should be much more settled in the home, particularly regarding an elderly relative.

Birthday Greetings to You. In the past, you may not have been serious-minded enough, and this is a time to drive ahead fully with your ambitions. A colleague at business could be the cause of just a little annoyance to your associates, but as you will not be involved, try your best to ignore this.

You could well find yourself considering taking a journey around the December period, and travel is with little doubt, very well starred for you this year.

Try your level best to curb your impulsive inclination to doubt the genuine intentions of someone you have known and been attached to for quite a long time, for this could be the cause of a slight emotional upset during the early part of January, but providing that you do not jump to any hasty conclusions or decisions, then all should finish up quite peacefully and extremely happily.

Birthday Greetings to You. Socially, your coming twelve months stand high, so you should grasp every opportunity that comes your way to meet people who can be helpful to you in the future. A surprise invitation should make you feel quite honoured.

Even though you may feel tempted to make a break in your working life, I would rather that you give this very careful thought first, because even though where you are working, things may have been irritating at times in the past, there is little doubt that you have been making headway, and that your efforts have been appreciated.

Where material things are concerned, you should make very good headway by discussing things with important people in as informal a fashion as is possible.

Birthday Greetings to You. The portents are that this should be an extremely favourable twelve months for you from the emotional point of view, and you could receive help in being able to repair a slight rift which you may have had with a loved one, and feel much relieved in consequence. At the same time, you could well find yourself having need to take decisions where a rather headstrong youngster is concerned around the January period. Try reasoning with them, yet at the same time, do not forget the word discipline.

Where social activities are concerned, you could gain a lot of pleasure from one outstanding event during March. There could also be a small money win to someone in your family, which should be pleasing.

Someone you think highly of could irritate you during the coming month, owing to their unnecessary extravagance. In this case, I am afraid you must be tough, but not too tough.

Grandmother's Tales

The just ruler

By Hammad Al-Haj

OMAR IBN ALKHATTAB, the second Orthodox Khalif, was one of the greatest figures in the history of Islam. He was a very tough leader but also a very warm, generous and honest person. Here follows a true story on his generosity and kind-heartedness.

Omar usually found nights the most difficult part of the day. It was then when he became restless, thinking about the present situation of the Muslims and worrying about future plans.

This led him to take frequent walks under the desert moonlight. One night, as he was taking a walk, pondering on a certain problem that he was facing, Omar passed by one of the narrow lanes of

the city. He suddenly heard a heart-tearing cry coming from a nearby house.

He approached the house and looked through the window. He found a number of children sitting round their mother and crying. The mother was boiling something in a huge pot. She was trying to convince her kids that in a very short time, food would be ready.

He knocked at the door, and entered the house. The mother explained that she had not any food for her children to eat and that she was boiling some stones in the pot so that the children would believe her to be cooking some food for them. "Soon the children will become exhausted and fall asleep," she said.

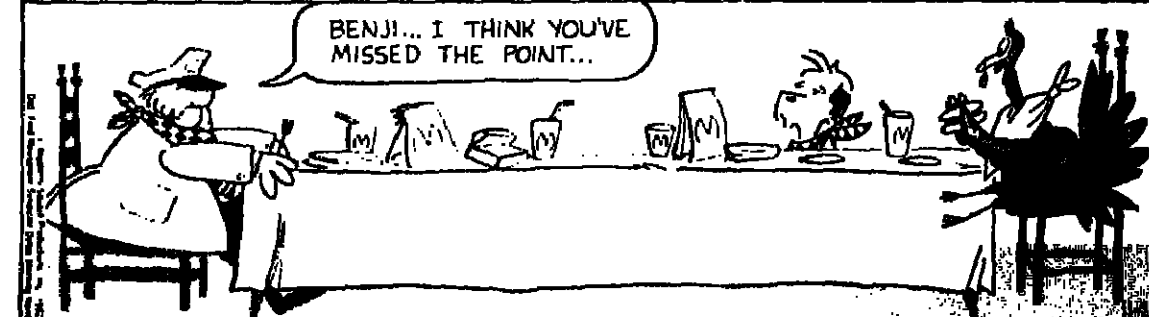
"I feel so sad and guilty to let them sleep hungry, but there is nothing that I can do. I am too weak to work and decently provide food for my orphan children, for their father died as a martyr in the war, and I cannot go to the streets and beg," the mother said.

At once, Omar ran out of the house and headed towards his own home. He called his wife and told her to gather all the food she can find in the house. In no time, he was heading back to the hungry children's house with a huge bag full of flour, wheat, and meat. He put the sack on the doorsteps, knocked at the door and left.

From a distance, he saw the mother open the door and shout surprisingly when she saw the food. He then heard her praying to God, asking Him to bless Omar, the Orthodox Khalif, and protect him.

BENJI

by Wright and Camp



Poetry Corner

Interruption to a Journey

The hare we had run over
Bounced about the road
On the springing curve
Of its spine.

Cornfields breathed in the darkness.
We were going through the darkness and
The breathing cornfields from one
Important place to another.

We broke the hare's neck
And made that place, for a moment,
The most important place there was.
Where a bowstring was cut
And a bow broken for ever
That had shot itself through so many
Darknesses and cornfields.
It was left in that landscape.
It left us in another.

Norman MacCaig

it's a record

FROM THE Guinness Book of Records
Compiled by Norris McWhirter

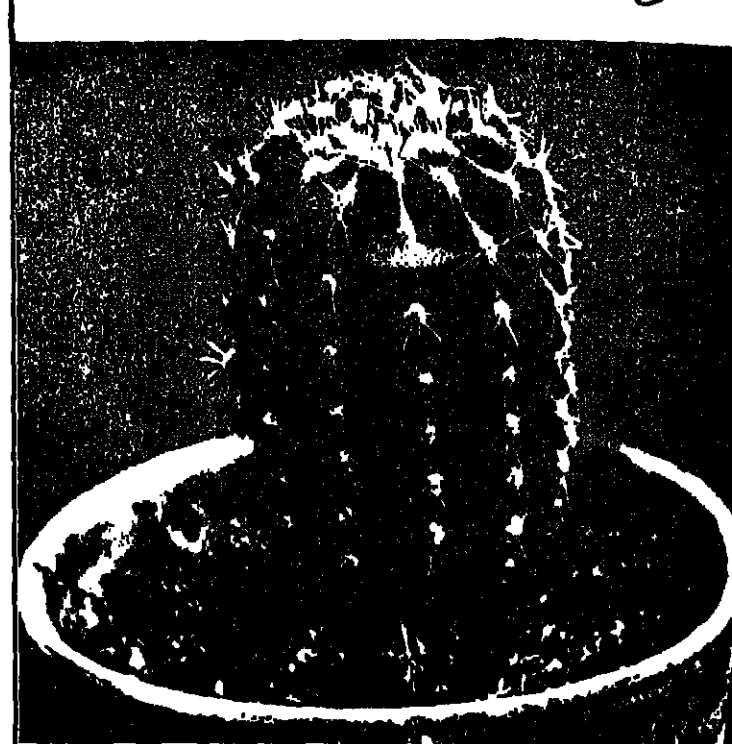
£3,300 WAS PAID FOR A SEAMERED PATTERNED SHAWAL LADY NOT LID SO AT PHILIPSON ON 19th MAY 1982.

FOR ADVERTISING AND DISPLAY PURPOSES, THE LADY WAS WEIGHING UP TO 1.5 TONS. SHE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

THE HOUSE OF CLARK'S LTD. (JUST 1985) DASENNA, ENGLAND, 11/12/85 - THE PROPOSED SIXTY MILLION POUNDS OF POP CORN.

OUR BUSINESS IS BOOMING!

ODDITIES



A Barrel-cactus as it appears on the greenhouse shelf. It can, however, grow to three times the height of a man.

What plant is a refrigerator?

THE CACTUSES that decorate our greenhouse shelves always appear quaint. We can scarcely recognize them as flowering plants, they seem more like vegetable hedgehogs.

Yet if we saw them growing in their desert homes in Mexico and Arizona, we should realize the meaning of their strange forms.

They grow in arid plains where they are subjected to great extremes of climate, often a freezing temperature at night with a scorching sun throughout the day.

Consequently, green leaves have to be dispensed with. In short, these plants have to condense their branches and leaves into a thick, fleshy mass.

The Barrel-cactus of Mexico may grow to eighteen or twenty feet high, and may reach several feet in diameter. This huge cylinder of vegetable growth is really nothing more than a living refrigerator, storing perhaps thirty or more gallons of water.

With this large water supply, the plant can keep cool and produce its flowers and fruit during months of intense heat that would rapidly shrivel up any ordinary green plant.

Such reservoirs of liquid are, however, very tempting to desert animals goaded with thirst; hence the fearful spines and irritating hairs that protect their outer surface.



Khalid Shehadeh

An athlete from Jordan

Khaled Mahmud Shehadeh is 23 years old and a civil servant. He started boxing in 1975 with Qadisiya club then moved to Baqa in 1980.

Played for the military team for two years in light-medium weight. Played for the national team since 1976 and represented Jordan in the 2nd Arab tournament in Baghdad and emerged in second position. Played in the Soviet Union and Syria. He is now with Baqa.

He won the Jordanian championship in middle weight for three years and the armed forces championship for two years.

Runner banned for life; Soviet appeal uncertain



Tatiana Kazankina banned from international competition

LOS ANGELES — Tatiana Kazankina, the Soviet track star who has run faster than any other woman at 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000 metres, has been suspended for life for refusing to submit to a drug test in Paris, and International Amateur Athletic Federation official said.

Under IAAF rules, which govern track and field, the Soviet Union can appeal for a reduction of the suspension to 18 months.

But the IAAF spokesman, Jon Wigley, said from London that the organization has not received notification of an appeal from Soviet officials, who apparently did not attempt to discourage the severe action against the world's foremost woman middle-distance runner.

Kazankina, 32, ran a foul of IAAF regulations after her victory in the 5,000 metres at the International Athletics Meet of Paris on 4 September. One of eight athletes randomly selected by the IAAF for drug testing, she balked.

In an interview after the episode, Holt indicated that the IAAF would be lenient toward Kazankina, blaming it on the Soviet officials' inexperience in international athletics.

Jordanian soccer tournament

THE Jordanian soccer tournament resumed during last week after a short interval. Sixth week games started last Tuesday. The games will proceed as follows:-

Thursday — Amman x Faisali
Friday — Arabi x Nasr

The final game in the 6th week will take place between Ahli and Balqa.

7th Week

Games will start next Wednesday as follows:-

Wihdat x Balqa / Al-Hussein x Qoqasi / Al-Arabi x Ramtha / Al-Ahli x Ain Kareem / Faisali x Nasr.



Amman team

Basketball roundup



THE basketball game standards changed many times since 1907 together the number of involved players. There follows statistical figures on the game:

Field area:
In 1907 (60 x 100) metres for 9 players

(50 x 70) metres for 5 players
In 1922 (10 x 45) metres
In 1938 (50 x 94) the long field (42 x 64) the short

field
At the present we have three measurements:
Long — 15 x 38 metres
Medium — 14 x 26
Short — 13 x 24

Number of players:

In 1907 from 5-9 players

In 1922 from 6-9

In 1924 from 6-2 only

In 1928 — five players only

World cup (Soccer)

— The Norwegian and Soviet teams will meet in Oslo on 10 October within the world soccer cup

Four teams suspended

— The African Soccer Federation decided to suspend four African teams for two years for assaulting referees and creating riots. The suspended teams are: Gor mahi from Kenya and Young Africans from Tanzania. Sanga Balindo from Zaïre and Great Olympics from Ghana.

ZURICH (AP) — Malcolm Allison, former coach to Tampa Bay Rowdies in the North American Soccer League, has been suspended from the sport worldwide, the Federation of International Football Associations announced.

The English Football Association obtained the backing of the world's governing body after Allison had failed to pay a £250 (\$312) fine. It was imposed by the FA for remarks he allegedly made to a referee after an English second division match last February.

At the time Allison was manager of the English Club Middlesbrough, which later sacked him.

The fine was imposed in April and the FA said it had received no response from Allison, who

was coach to the Portuguese Club Sporting Lisbon and Galatasaray of Turkey.

His last coaching job was with Tampa Bay until he was dismissed by manager Rodney Marsh. He has applied for the vacancy at Hibernian, the Scottish Premier division club.

Allison's agent, Richard Coomber, said the much-travelled 56-year-old coach knew of the fine but had asked the FA for time to pay. Coomber said Allison has a waiting financial settlement with Middlesbrough and would pay the fine as soon as this was agreed.

Olympic souvenirs on sale

— A special hall was prepared near the Olympic stadium in Seoul to sell souvenirs connected with the forthcoming Asian games in 1986 and the Olympic games in 1988.

— A Soviet court sentenced a member of the Soviet skating team to jail on charges of trading in the black market, and was fired from his job as a physical education teacher and was barred from coaching and judging also.

English Soccer

9th Week games will begin Saturday, eleven games will be played. Tottenham is leading with 16 points.

Games will be played as follows:-

Arsenal x Everton

Arsenal leads with 16 points, will play against Everton with 14 points. Arsenal beat Coventry 2-1 and Everton beat Watford 5-4.

Aston villa x Manchester United

Manchester United with 14 points will play Aston Villa with 10 points

United won against West Bromwich 2-1 and Aston Villa won against Ipswich 3-0.

Liverpool x West Bromwich

Liverpool is last years champ with 10 points will play West Bromwich 8 points. Liverpool lost 0-2 against Wednesday. West Bromwich lost 2-1 against Manchester United.

Newcastle x Ipswich

Newcastle has 11 points plays against Ipswich 11 points also. Newcastle played a draw game against Westham. Ipswich won 3-0 against Aston Villa.

Norwich x Chelsea

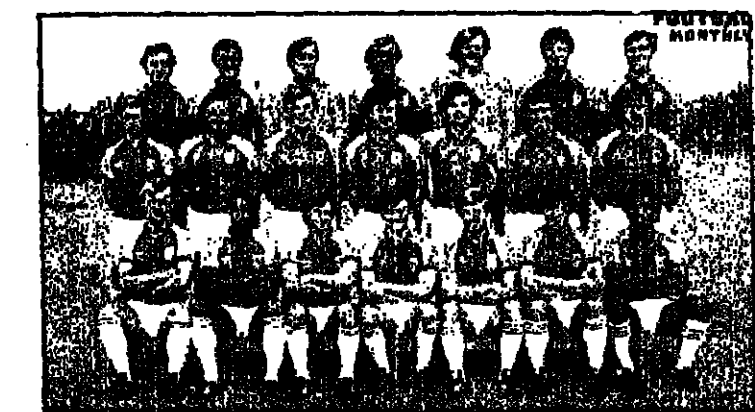
Norwich with 9 points plays against Chelsea with 12 points. Chelsea won 3-0 against Leicester. Norwich lost 3-1 against Nottingham Forest.

Nottingham Forest x Stoke

Nottingham has 16 points, won 3-1 against Norwich. Stoke has 6 points played draw game against Sunderland.

Queens Park x Luton

Queens Park with 10 points plays against Luton with 6 points. Queens Park played a draw game against Southampton. Luton lost 4-2 against Southampton. Luton lost 4-2 against the Leader Tottenham.



Aston Villa

Sheffield Wednesday x Sunderland

Sunderland has 10 points will play against Sheffield Wednesday with 14 points. Sheffield won 2-0 against Liverpool. Sunderland played a draw game against Stoke.

Southampton x Tottenham

This will be the hottest game of the week with Tottenham 16 points plays against Southampton with 7 points.

Tottenham won 4-2 against Luton. Southampton played a draw game against Queens Park.

Watford x Coventry

Watford with lowest points 4 will play against Coventry with 5 points. Watford lost 5-4 against Everton. Coventry lost 2-1 against Arsenal.

Westham x Leicester

Westham has 12 points and played draw game against Newcastle. Leicester has 9 points and lost 3-0 against Chelsea.

Sword-fish in river

1. A man emerging from river has been time 2. Sword-fish in river 3. Keep not in river 4. Fish of sword-fish 5. It is a sword-fish 6. Fish of sword-fish 7. So has a sword-fish 8. Fish of sword-fish 9. Fish of sword-fish 10. Fish of sword-fish 11. Fish of sword-fish 12. Fish of sword-fish 13. Fish of sword-fish 14. Fish of sword-fish 15. Fish of sword-fish 16. Fish of sword-fish 17. Fish of sword-fish 18. Fish of sword-fish 19. Fish of sword-fish 20. Fish of sword-fish 21. Fish of sword-fish 22. Fish of sword-fish 23. Fish of sword-fish 24. Fish of sword-fish 25. Fish of sword-fish 26. Fish of sword-fish 27. Fish of sword-fish 28. Fish of sword-fish 29. Fish of sword-fish 30. Fish of sword-fish 31. Fish of sword-fish 32. Fish of sword-fish 33. Fish of sword-fish 34. Fish of sword-fish 35. Fish of sword-fish 36. Fish of sword-fish 37. Fish of sword-fish 38. Fish of sword-fish 39. Fish of sword-fish 40. Fish of sword-fish 41. Fish of sword-fish 42. Fish of sword-fish 43. 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PEANUTS

featuring "Good ol' Charlie Brown" by SCHULZ

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE ZOOMING THROUGH THE AIR HIGH OVER ENEMY LINES...

BOOT!

GOOD GRIEF! A ZEPPELIN!

I MUST RETURN TO HEADQUARTERS QUICKLY, AND TELL THEM WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

BOOT!

BONK!

IT WAS A COWARDLY ATTACK, SIR... A THOUSAND MEN IN A ZEPPELIN HIT ME FROM BEHIND!

SNAKE!!

Tales by SALS

I WAS BOOKED BY THE POLICE, YESTERDAY!

WHAT FOR, PICK-POCKETING?

NO, ATTEMPTED ARM ROBBERY!!

DO YOU THINK THIS WILL MAKE THE PAPER?

© SALS - 1984 Distributed by NEA, Inc.

ONLY IF THE EDITOR'S ASLEEP!!

FRANK AND ERNEST

SOME LITERARY MOMENTS WITH FRANK AND ERNEST

I LIKE EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE TITLE, MISTER MELVILLE.

IT'S AN UPDATED VERSION.

I LOVE IT, WILL, BUT CUT THE "TED AND ALICE" PART.

FOR WHOM THE BEEPER BEEPS

A WHALE OF A TALE

EDITOR

REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST

OLD GLOBE PRODUCTIONS

SORRY, CHAUCER, WE HAD TO RATE "THE MILLER'S TALE" PG-13.

© 1984 by NEA, Inc. THAMES 10-7

GARFIELD

HEY, HUBERT! REBA! COME HERE, QUICK!

PLAY COWBOY AND HORSEY, BOYS. DO A HANDSTAND, GARFIELD. BALANCE ON GARFIELD, ODIE

SAD

HE SHOULD GET OUT OF THE HOUSE. MORE

© 1984 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

JIM DAVIS

Handwritten note: 10-10-84

The
cinema
corner

By
Reem A.H. Yassin

Science fiction films venturing into space

Film and the universally popular, Oscar-winning "E.T.", science fiction films have made giant strides in production techniques: cinematography, special effects, set designs and new musical forms.

SCIENCE, WITH its unlimited possibilities has always stimulated the imagination of filmmakers. Different aspects of science have been dealt with in fantasy and science fiction films. Scopes of medical and chemical development have been explored in some films like the famous "Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde" the creation of robots has been the horrifying fantasy behind such films as "Zombi" and the fear of new developments or the use of atomic weapons brought about films that focused on the dire effects of nuclear power and radiation ultimately resulting in films like "The Day After" expressing the deeply rooted panic of world annihilation.

But no field of science fiction films has been more popular than that of space... man's last frontier. Ever since the days of the silent cinema, space has been a favorite of film-makers. "A Trip to the Moon", the first film on the subject was produced in 1902 by George Melies based on ideas from the novels of Jules Verne and H.G. Wells. But in the eighty years between Melies'

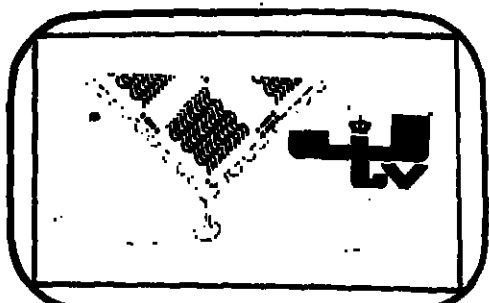
Not all space films, of course, have been on the same major scale production as the "Space Odyssey" or "Star Wars" neither have most of them had the mystical romantic and philosophical references of "The Martian Chronicles". Quite a number of them, in fact, are unimpressively common.

"Saturn 3" (recently shown on television) is one example of banal space films. Despite its attractive cast (Kirk Douglas, Farrah Fawcett and Harvey Keitel) and distinguished director (Stanley Kubrick) — the big name in the Gene Kelly musicals and the creator of "Charade" — the film is not particularly impressive either in form or in content.

Major Adam and his partner Alex (who is the major's mate in business and in pleasure) live on Saturn trying to provide food for the inhabitants of the Earth. They face the intrusion of a crooked killer, the captain who introduces to them Hector, the robot, "the first in the dem-

The main line of the story is very similar to the oldest and most conventional type of adventure films — where the heroes are marooned on a deserted island (here it is a faraway planet), fighting legendary monsters (in this case it is an errant robot), trying to escape using the only ship (or space craft) available. The only superficial difference is in the setting that is full of buttons, gadgets and space paraphernalia. The familiar conflict of good guy vs bad guy is here a showdown between man and machine.

"Saturn 3" is by no means an outstanding film in the science fiction series. It is in fact an example of how even this genre of film can easily become commercial. Using corny ideas and artificially sensational scenes (with touches of horror, bursts of action, seasonings of sex and spells of suspense) the film adds nothing to the repertoire of films that try to explore the hidden wonders of the universe or the intriguing possibilities of tomorrow.



(Left to right) RONNIE CORBETT as Timothy Lumsden and ROY HOLDER as Frank, discussing the treasure hunt.

What's on this week???

On Thursday, at 8.30, the 2nd episode of the new comedy series, "The Fainthearted Feminist".

Martha faces another taxing day. Following a sleepless night with the baby she has to organize a camping trip both for her son and a friend, as the friend's mother is too busy at work! After a brief visit to the Women's Centre to see Mary and Mo and a trip to the supermarket, she returns home to discover that her husband Josh has brought his immaculately dressed and coiffured boss, Irene, home for dinner.

At 9.10, viewers will be watching a new episode of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" where one of the famous cases is investigated by our great detective.

"The Dancing Men," dramatised by Anthony Skene and directed by John Bruce, where mysterious and terrifying figures chalked on the wall of an English country house lead Sherlock Holmes to a surprising link with a Chicago gangster.

On Friday, at 8.30, the delightful new comedy series "Goodbye Mr Kent".

From the moment Travis barged into her home Victoria has tried to get rid of him. His efforts to appease her come to nothing when he burns their sausage supper and introduces the spinach to the kitchen ceiling. And when he asks to borrow back his rent money she becomes all the more determined to throw him out. That is until she goes down with influenza and sees another side to her wayward lodger.

On Saturday, at 8.30, the JTV introduces the first episode of the third series of "Sorry," the successful comedy featuring the hilarious exploits of the apologetic, mother-dominated librarian Timothy, who falls in love and presents his mother with a bigger challenge than usual.

In this episode titled, "The Rabbit and the Pussycat", Timothy becomes involved in a treasure hunt for the Golden Rabbit which lies buried somewhere in the locality. Whoever solves the five clues first will find the Rabbit and win £300 for their trouble. Meanwhile Mother insists that Timothy meets the daughter of a friend who promises to be another of those "very nice" but "very sensible" girls Mother keeps finding for him.

On Monday, at 8.30 "Just Good Friends" in a new episode. Vince decides to follow up his surprise encounter with Penny. By characteristically devious methods he discovers where she lives, but comes up against her mother, who has brought the irresponsible layabout for jilting her

THE STAR TWO-WAY TEASER

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
8 How impressive the giant was to the child? (6)
10 Thought the cocktail I made and sin in it (6)
12 Lost about when I drop Eliza off (4)
13 Get a beer, please, in German right (6)
14 Tell you, in a near frenzy, about the animal (7)
15 A rival who'll cheat to get money (8)
17 The previous one, in a nice wrapper, was still (9)
18 Go to pieces when the rats are let loose (7)
20 Glimpse the suit again in it (6)
21 Longing to drive (4)
22 Keep one going with promissory notes that are false (8)
23 Go on dancing once one turns (6)
24 A penny once was a tip (4)
25 Readily apologetic (6)
26 But once, playing, breaks it (6)
27 Bilingual, it's an educational centre (6)
28 Increasing when one carries debts out (3, 5, 4)
29 Shows some in the bank (7)
30 Delighted by the railway guard (4)
31 The one with only half a handle is useless (4)

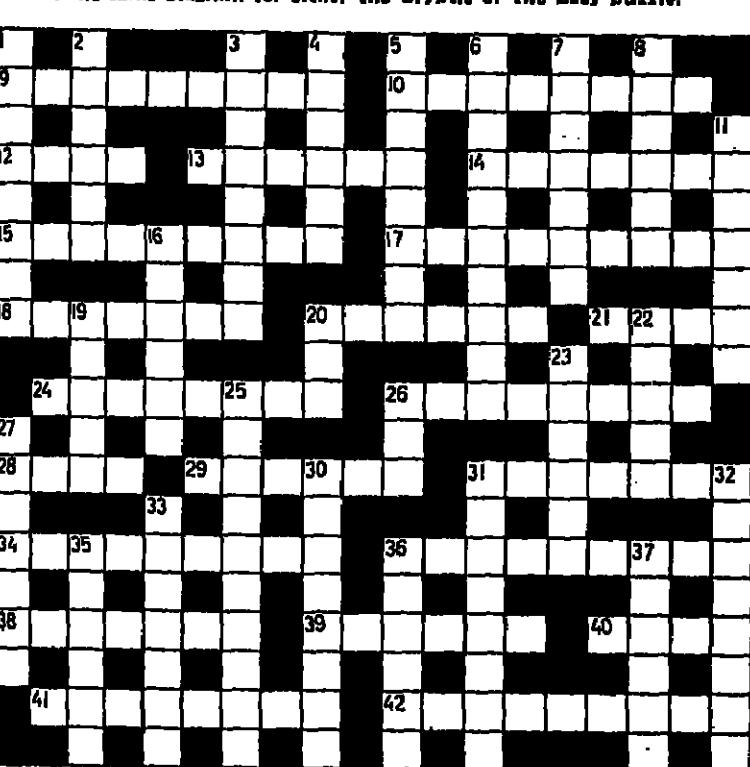
DOWN
1 The winner will hide inside: they're a little high (8)
2 A great lady: a long-distance runner (6)
3 Mad to get in drink, which does perplex one (8)
4 A funny story about the English and apolish (6)
5 I take a small quantity in myself, for the headache (8)
6 Why, particularly, you need a glimmer? (4, 6)
7 Bad drama I see as something they're not (7)
8 The meal is about over (6)
9 Eating out there, long to get into the shade (7)
10 The whole sin having been pointed in before (6)
11 Point to the swarming palm and that's enough (6)
12 In secret, because it's an island (6)
13 Sees off on the organized (6)
14 Get back, lady, with the paper (6)
15 A bad flash on the go! match: quite disgusting (8, 11)
16 A bad hat—and there are many, nowadays (8)
17 Back again in Paris, arranged to get weapons (7)
18 Dislike the freak rise in the river (8)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
8 Won over (6)
10 Votes back (2-6)
12 Grass grows (4)
13 Roar (6)
14 Unconscious (7)
15 Made void (6)
16 Promise (6)
17 Getting away (7)
18 Away (6)
19 Happy (4)
20 Leaky (6)
21 Limit (6)
22 Therefore (4)
23 Fardous (7)
24 Rola (6)
25 Fastening device (5, 4)
26 Hard, milky fruit (6)
27 Senior journalist (6)
28 Primarily (4)
29 Jewel (6)
30 Flowering here (6)

DOWN
1 Luxury (8)
2 Bricklayer's tool (6)
3 Blowing (6)
4 Follen (6)
5 Adult (6-3)
6 Acquainted persons (10)
7 Annoys (7)
8 — the truth (6)

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

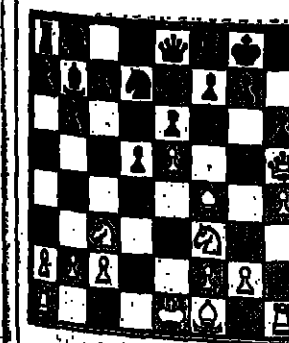


BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North
8 4
7 3
6 2
5 1
West
A Q J 8 5 4 3
K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
10 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
South
K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
Q J 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
A Q J 8 5 4 3 2 1

Dealer West. Love all.

West opens One Diamond and North, in the style that has become popular in many places, makes a week jump overcall of Three Clubs. South translates to JNT and West leads a low diamond.



G. Crawley v K. Norman, Kings Head Open 1984. This diagram between two Richmond team mates helped to decide top Londoner in the tournament. White (to move) has sacrificed a pawn for attack while Black has grouped defenders round the king. What should White play, and how should the game go?

TARGET The Word Game

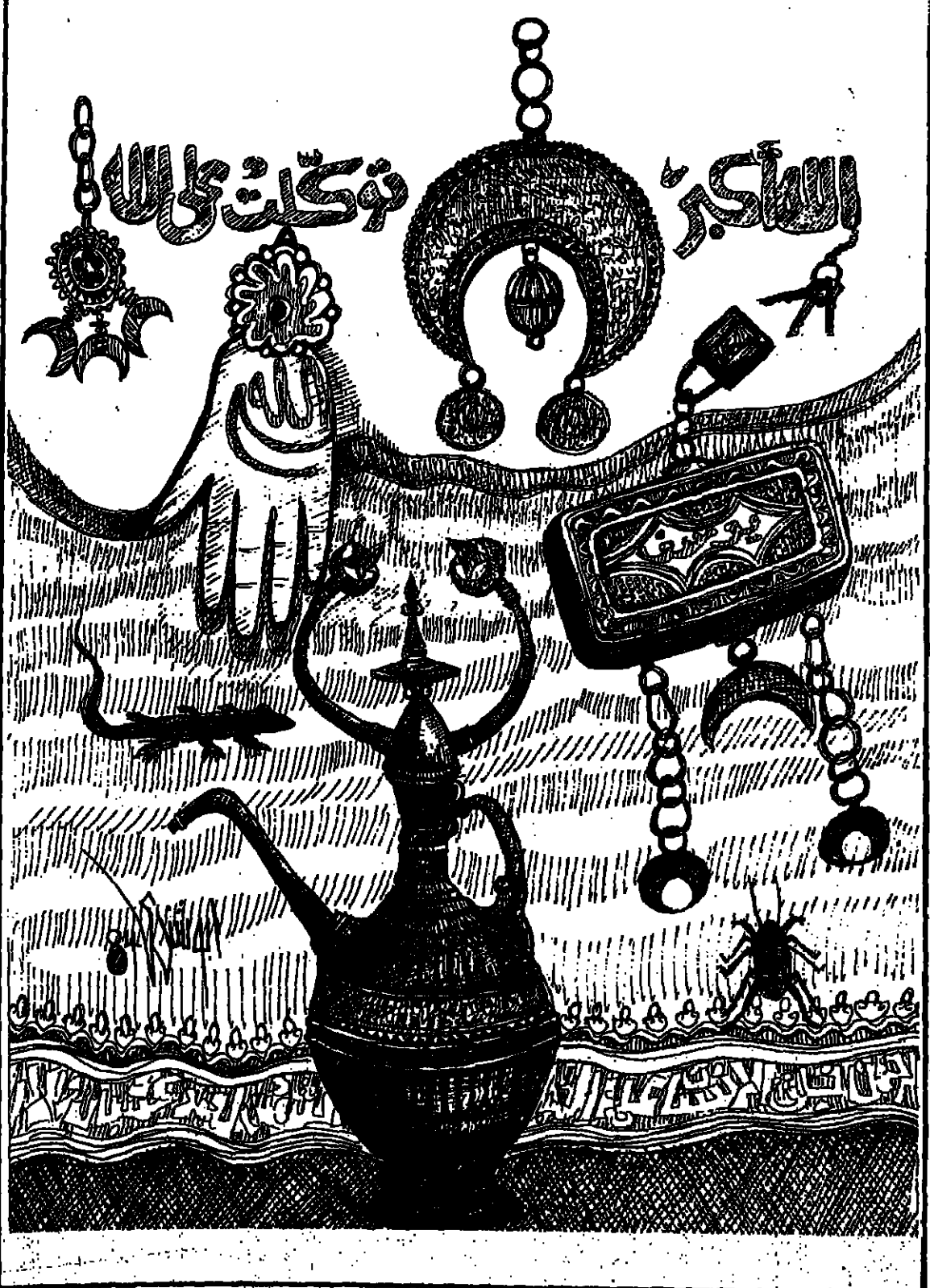
How many words of four letters are there, can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used only once.

R I X
A L E
U T U

Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 25 words, good; 31 words very good; 38 words, excellent.

ALL SOLUTIONS ON P. 34

Jordanian Images By Saleh Abu Shindi



SOLUTIONS

Crossword CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS—8. Immensely, 10. Ima-jin-ed, 12. Laze, 13. Bitter, 14. Har-rat, 15. On-tender, 17. Re-jab, 18. Shatter, 20. A-fraid, 21. Busta up, 22. In-sti-tute, 23. On the fly, 24. Ram-part, 25. Son-ny, 26. I-ma-jin-ed, 27. Pan-Dan-ge, 28. Post-ament, 29. Son-ny, 30. I-ma-jin-ed, 31. A-ma-jin-ed, 32. A-ma-jin-ed, 33. A-ma-jin-ed, 34. A-ma-jin-ed, 35. A-ma-jin-ed, 36. A-ma-jin-ed, 37. A-ma-jin-ed, 38. A-ma-jin-ed, 39. A-ma-jin-ed, 40. A-ma-jin-ed, 41. A-ma-jin-ed, 42. A-ma-jin-ed, 43. A-ma-jin-ed, 44. A-ma-jin-ed, 45. A-ma-jin-ed, 46. A-ma-jin-ed, 47. A-ma-jin-ed, 48. A-ma-jin-ed, 49. A-ma-jin-ed, 50. A-ma-jin-ed, 51. A-ma-jin-ed, 52. A-ma-jin-ed, 53. A-ma-jin-ed, 54. A-ma-jin-ed, 55. A-ma-jin-ed, 56. A-ma-jin-ed, 57. A-ma-jin-ed, 58. A-ma-jin-ed, 59. A-ma-jin-ed, 60. A-ma-jin-ed, 61. A-ma-jin-ed, 62. A-ma-jin-ed, 63. A-ma-jin-ed, 64. A-ma-jin-ed, 65. A-ma-jin-ed, 66. A-ma-jin-ed, 67. A-ma-jin-ed, 68. A-ma-jin-ed, 69. A-ma-jin-ed, 70. A-ma-jin-ed, 71. A-ma-jin-ed, 72. A-ma-jin-ed, 73. 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